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No. 1918.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. FACULTY OF ARTS.

Session 1864-65.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

For Classics and Mathematics.

Three Entrance Exhibitions, called Andrews Exhibitions, will be awarded, upon examination, to Candidates not already Students of the College, being not more than eighteen years of age on the 1st of October, 1864.

One of these will be awarded to superior merit in Classics, one to superior merit in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, one to superior merit in Classics, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy combined.

The Examination will be conducted by printed papers, and will take place at the College on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 4th and 5th, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12, and between the hours of 2 and 5. No Candidate will be admissible to more than one of these Exhibitions.

Each of these Exhibitions will be of the value of 30l. per annum, tenable for three years. Every Exhibitor will be required to attend in each year three out of the following four classes:—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy. Admission Tickets to these three classes will be presented to him, at an equivalent for 30l., the remaining 10l. will be paid to him annually in money at the end of each Session, provided he shall have attended the three classes regularly throughout the Session.

(Candidates must give notice of their intention to compete in writing to the Secretary on or before the 1st of October. Certificates, satisfactory to the Council, of age and good conduct will be required.)

ANDREWS PRIZES, 1864-65.

At the end of the Session of 1864-65, two Andrews Prizes, of 50l. each, in money, will be awarded to students of one year's standing, upon the result of the College Examination. One of these prizes will be given to the greatest proficient in Classics, the other to the greatest proficient in Pure and Applied Mathematics.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.

At the end of the Session of 1864-65, two Andrews Scholarships, of 50l. each, will be awarded to students of two years' standing, upon the result of the College Examination. One of these Scholarships will be given to the greatest proficient in Classics, the other to the greatest proficient in Pure and Applied Mathematics. Every such scholar will be required to attend, during the following Session, three out of the following four classes:—Latin, Greek, Mathematics Pure, Mathematics Applied. Admission tickets to these three classes will be presented to him, at an equivalent for 50l., the remaining 50l. will be paid to him in money at the end of the next Session, provided he shall have attended the three classes regularly throughout the Session.

No Exhibition will be tenable along with an Andrews Scholarship.

JEWS' COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

A Scholarship of 15l. a year, tenable for two years, will be awarded every year to the student of the Faculty of Arts, of not more than one year's standing in the College, whatever be his religious denomination, and who was previously educated, and whose age when he first entered the college did not exceed eighteen years, who shall be most distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

Printed copies of the regulations concerning the Scholarships may be had on application at the Office.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

July 22, 1864.

MUSICAL UNION.—Twentieth Season.

AUX ARTISTES ÉTRANGERS.—Cette Société, composée de l'élite des amateurs d'Angleterre, est fondée dans le but de propager la culture de la haute musique instrumentale de salon. Le programme de chaque séance est composé de trois morceaux classiques.

Summary of Classical Music played, 1864:—Haydn, 4; Mozart, 1; Beethoven, 9; Spohr, 1; Weber, 1; Schumann, 3; Schubert, 1; Mendelssohn, 1; Hummel, 1.

Pianoforte Solo by: Chopin, Kirnberger, Mendelssohn, Pauer, Bach, Jael, Heller, Leschetzki, &c.

List of Artists as they successively appeared, 1864:—First Violoncello: Sainton, 1; Sivori, 2; Wieniawski, 2; Joachim, 3. Second Violoncello: Ricca, Violoncello: Webb and W. Hann. Violoncello: Pague, Violoncello: Davidoff. Double Bass: F. Pratten. Flute: E. S. Pohlen. Oboe: Barres and Crozier. Clarinet: Lazarus and Follard. Bassoon: Winterbottom, Raspi and Hutchings. Horn: Harper and Pagnie. Pianists: Halle, Pauer, Miss Zimmermann, Hall and Leschetzki.

Summary: German, 4; Italian, 3; French, 4; Hungarian, 1; Polish, 2; Russian, 1; Belgian, 1; English, 11. Total, 36.

J. ELLA, Director, 18, Hanover-square.

* The Library of the Institute, with several additional works, will be re-opened in the Winter.

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Sir T. G. A. Parkyn, Bart.

Temporary Offices—33, Pall Mall, S.W.

This Club is to be erected on the site of the Carlton and Reform Clubs, in Pall Mall. The proposed name of the Club will be submitted to the first General Meeting of Members. Several new features, conducive to the comfort and accommodation of the members, will be introduced, including a strangers' room and an extensive suite of sleeping apartments. In order to avoid all responsibility to individual Members, the Club has been constituted under the Limited Liability Companies' Act, 1862.

A temporary Club-House has been taken, which will be opened early in August.

Terms of Application for Membership may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Offices of the Club, or at the Union Bank, 4, Pall Mall East.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, WEST HILL, PUTNEY HEATH.

Instituted 1854.

Treasurer—HENRY HUTH, Esq.

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84 Inmates have a Home for Life.
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150 Persons are applying for Election.
304 Patients have been received upon the Foundation.
40 Additional Patients are received annually.

Funds are currently solicited for two objects:—
1. The Completion of the New Wing to the Hospital.
2. The Extension of the Benefits of the Institution.

It is the cause of our suffering fellow creatures. They have lost health, and with it their independence—their all. Should we not befriend them in adversity, and soothe the brief remainder of their days? They ask in their suffering the pity of the healthy, the sympathy of the rich, the help of all.

Life Subscriptions of 5l. 5s., or Annual Subscriptions of 10s. 6d. upwards, thankfully received by the Treasurer, 10, Moorgate-street, E.C.; the Secretary, 10, Poultry, E.C.; and by the Bankers.

FREDERIC ANDREW, Secretary.

Office, 10, Poultry, E.C., July 25, 1864.

TOURISTS derive additional pleasure in their rambles when acquainted with MINERALS, ROCKS and FOSSILS.—Mr. TENANT, geologist, 140, Strand, London, gives Practical Instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen, and from his extensive Collections, comprising many thousand specimens, persons are enabled in a dozen or twenty private lessons to identify the ordinary components of Rocks, and most of the Minerals and Metals used in the Arts. Mr. Tennant can also supply Elementary Geological Collections at 2, 5, 10, 20 to 100 Guineas each.

UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES are offered to a FEW SONS OF GENTLEMEN, by a Cantab. M.A., who having had ten years' experience in engineering is now conducting his own Boy at home as an Engineer, and requires suitable companions for him. Combining practice with theory, he instructs in Mathematics, Languages, Drawing, and the use of tools, and has water-power, driving workshops, lathes, &c.—Address Rev. E. B. M., Farnab Hall, Derbyshire.

A LONDON CLERGYMAN, Married, who receives into his House, near Kensington Gardens, three Young Men, attending King's College, reading for the Civil Service, or similarly employed, has ONE VACANCY.—H. P. Mr. Pickering's, 126, Piccadilly, W.

DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

near LONDON.

Principal—C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

At the above-named School, Boys of all Ages, from Seven to Eighteen, receive a careful and thorough EDUCATION, regulated so as to prepare them either for the liberal Professions or for Commercial Pursuits. The utmost attention is paid to the domestic comforts of the Boys. The house is very large, and is surrounded by above seven acres of land, the greater part of which is occupied by the playgrounds and cricket-field. The youngest Pupils form a separate preparatory Department. SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, 13th September. The Principal will be at Home by Sept. 6.—Prospectuses may be obtained on application at the School, or of Messrs. BELLE, Brothers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

EDUCATION IN PRUSSIA.—Two or THREE

ENGLISH PUPILS can be received into a first-rate School in Prussia, where a sound education is united to home comforts. A Lady, who has just completed her education there, after a four years' residence, will be happy to give further particulars. References to members of the Aristocracy. Instruction in all branches of knowledge, with Music, Singing, Drawing, Sketching, and French by a native.—Address M. A., Minerva Library, Walworth-road.

A GERMAN LADY, from Hanover, desires

an ENGAGEMENT as Governess in a Gentleman's Family. Acquirements: German, French (acquired in Paris), Music, and the usual branches of education.—Address C. P., Post-Office, Withington, near Manchester.

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No Extra Charge for the Tuition of several Languages.

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Theory.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Professor of ELOCUTION and of SPANISH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, FRENCH, teaches TWO Languages (one through the medium of another) on the same Terms as One, at the Pupils' or at his House. Each language spoken in his Private Lessons and Classes. Prepares for Army and C.S. EXAMINATIONS.—Note. Dr. A. enseigne très-promptement l'Anglais par les langues étrangères.—9, Old Bond-street, W.

GERMAN and FRENCH LANGUAGES.—

YOUNG GENTLEMEN of any age will find BOARD and LODGING, Surveillance, and Instruction in Pensionnat de Famille of H. CHÉLARD, Professor, at Weimar, Saxony.

TO ENGLISH GOVERNESSES.—WANTED,

immediately, to assist the Principal of a Boarding School for Young Ladies, an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, between 20 and 25 years of age. Requirements: Good English reading, with a thorough knowledge of the language. First-class references.—Apply to Z. W., Hatchard & Co., 187, Piccadilly. No School Agent need apply.

EDUCATION.—at VILVORDE, near

BRUSSELS, there are two excellent Establishments, where CHILDREN of good families may receive complete INSTRUCTION and serious Training.—The one, for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, in the Rue Thériaenne, is under the management of M. MICHAUX, Portels; the other, for YOUNG LADIES, Rue de Louvain, is directed by the Dame Vander Waert.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—LAST OPERA CONCERT.

—THIS DAY (Saturday), July 30th.—Madame GRISI will sing on this occasion ONLY.—Concert at 3 o'clock.

ALEXANDRA PARK, WOOD-GREEN.

Great Northern Railway.

GREAT SHOW OF SPORTING and other DOGS THIS DAY (Saturday, July 30), and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, August 1, 2, 3 and 4.—Admission, One Shilling each day; Children, Sixpence.

MR. ALFRED MELLON has the honour to announce that his Annual Series of CONCERTS will COMMENCE at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent-garden, on MONDAY, August 5.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. T. LEMALE, has REMOVED his Private Dental Practice from 65, Chandos-street, West Strand, to 20, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE. Attendance from 10 to 5, Saturdays excepted.

MATTHEW LEWTAS,

ENGLISH BOOKSELLER,

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Current Literature always on hand.

CONTINENTAL EXCURSION.—A CLER-

GYMAN, accustomed to Travelling on the Continent, proposes to start, with a Pupil, for SIX WEEKS' TOUR, about the latter end of August. He would willingly take the charge of one or two more, and superintend their study of the French Language.—Apply, by letter, to CLERGIES, Post Office, Norwich.

A MAN of Energy and Practical Experience,

would be glad to take the MANAGEMENT of a PRINTING OFFICE, with a Newspaper and General Business combined, either in Town or Country. High References and Security.—Address Zeta, Express Office, Windsor.

AS REPORTER.—A Young Man, who has

been connected for a long time with a Daily Paper, is open to an Engagement as JUNIOR REPORTER, at a moderate salary. Good references.—Address W. H., 56, Paris-street, Exeter.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.

President—The Right Hon. LORD HOUGHTON.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the MEMBERS and SUBSCRIBERS to the Newspaper Press Fund will be held at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street, W.C., on SATURDAY, July 30, at 2 o'clock p.m., to receive a Report from the Committee as to the Position of the Fund and the Balance sheet for the year, also to appoint Officers for the ensuing year.

By order, HENRY G. WARREN, Hon. Sec.

5, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, W.C., July 8, 1864.

TO PUBLISHERS.—One who is accustomed

to write for the Press, and has successfully conducted a small Religious Periodical for the last five years,—who can also prepare MSS. for the printer, and correct proofs in three different languages, is at present open for AN ENGAGEMENT. He can have the strongest recommendations from well-known literary gentlemen, including his present employer, with whose publishing establishment he has been connected for the last ten years.—Address ADAMS & FRANCIS, Advertisement Agents, 56, Fleet-street, E.C.

MONSIEUR ADOLPHE DIDIER, Professor

of Medical Memerism and Galvanism, has the honour to announce that he attends PATIENTS at his residence, Daily, from Two till Five.—15, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square.

ADVANCED STUDIES in the ENGLISH

LANGUAGE.—The Rev. ALEX. J. D. D'ORSEY will LECTURE and give PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION at Dover from 20th August till 31st September inclusive; at Canterbury, 5th-10th; at Brighton, 15th-17th; at Southampton, 19th-24th.

MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

HENDON, N.W.

Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A., Head-Master.

THE NEXT SESSION will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY,

August 3.

Applications for Prospectuses to be made to the Head-Master at the School; or to Rev. GEORGE SMITH, D.D., Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.

PUPILS.—Messrs. CLAYTON & BELL, GLASS

and MURAL PAINTERS, have VACANCIES for TWO YOUTHS, 12 to 18 years of age, with decided feeling for Art. Premium moderate.—Apply to Messrs. C. & B., 311, Regent-street, W.

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Vice-Principal.—Rev. W. B. CHURCH, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

There is a Laboratory at the School, and Lectures by the Head-Master are given regularly on the Experimental and Natural Science. The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on the 10th of August. For the Prospectus apply to the Head-Master, Clapham, S.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 3

SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has spent many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTRY of ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES, Tutors, COMPANIONS, TUTORS and PROFESSORS. The best property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.



THE ATHENÆUM FOR GERMANY AND EASTERN EUROPE.—Mr. LEWIS DENICKE, of Leipzig, begs to announce that he has made arrangements for a weekly supply of **THE ATHENÆUM JOURNAL**. The subscription will be 1s thaler for three months; 3 thalers for six months; and 6 for twelve. Issued on Thursdays. Orders to be sent direct to LEWIS DENICKE, Leipzig, Germany.

* German Advertisements for the **ATHENÆUM JOURNAL** also received by LEWIS DENICKE, as above.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED in all the LONDON, COUNTRY, AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS, by ADAMS & FRANCIS, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

Atte y^e GRIFFINS, 44, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.
T. MORING, Heraldic Engraver and Artist.
 Seals, Dies, Plates, Brasses, Heraldic Painting, Crest on Die, 7s.; on Seal, 8s. Solid Gold 18-Carat Hall-marked Ring, engraved with Crest, 3 Guinea. Illustrated Price List post free.

REVIEW.—WIMBLEDON REVIEW.
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 This is the cheapest Frame ever issued.
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 For the treatment of Chronic diseases, principally by the combined natural agents—air, exercise, water, and diet. The Turkish Baths, on the Premises, under Dr. Lane's medical direction.

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This Library was Established in 1842, in order to promote the widest possible circulation of the best Works in HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, TRAVEL and ADVENTURE, and the higher Class of FICTION.
 From its commencement, Books of every shade of opinion, on all subjects of public interest, have been freely added; in many cases hundreds, and in some instances thousands, of copies of the principal Works of the day having been provided for the use of Subscribers.

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 The Collection of Standard Works, to which all Subscribers have ready access, is now by many thousand volumes the largest in the World, will be still further augmented from time to time by the addition of copies of the New Editions of these Works of the best Authors which are still in demand.

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ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM AND UPWARDS, according to the Number of Volumes required.

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 A List of Works recently added to the Library, a Revised Catalogue of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale, and Lists of Books in Ornamental Bindings, adapted for Presents and School Prizes, are now ready, and will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

New Oxford-street, London, July, 1864.

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Boxes and Parcels of the Best and Newest Books are forwarded daily from **MUDIE'S LIBRARY** to every part of the Country.
 Two or three Friends, in any Neighbourhood, may unite in one Subscription, and obtain a constant succession of the principal Books of the Season, on moderate terms, and with the least possible delay.

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MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

IN AID OF THE
FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.
 On the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of SEPTEMBER, 1864.

President.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.
MADMOISELLE TIENIS,
MADAME RUDERSDOFF,
MADAME LEMMENS-SIERRINGTON,
 AND
MADMOISELLE ADELINA PATTI.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY
 AND
MISS PALMER.

MR. SIMS REEVES,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS
 AND
SIGNOR MARIO.

MR. SANTLEY AND MR. WEISS.

Solo Pianoforte—**MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD.**
 Solo Violin—**M. SAINTON.**
 Organist—**M. R. STIMPSON.**
 Conductor—**MR. COSTA.**

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING.
ST. PAUL Mendelssohn.
 " **WEDNESDAY MORNING.**
NAAMAN Costa.
 Composed expressly for the occasion.
THURSDAY MORNING.
MESSIAH Handel.
MOUNT OF OLIVES Beethoven.
SERVICE IN G Mozart.
SOLOMON Handel.

TUESDAY EVENING.
 A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising
CANTATA .. ("The Bride of Dunkerton") .. Henry Smart.
OVERTURE .. ("La Gazza Ladra") .. Rossini.
PIANOFORTE CONCERTO IN D MINOR .. Mendelssohn.
SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.
 A Grand Concert, comprising
A HYMN OF PRAISE ("Lobgesang") .. Mendelssohn.
OVERTURE .. ("Euryanthe") .. Weber.
DUETT—PIANOFORTE AND VIOLIN.
CLASSICAL VOCAL SELECTIONS, &c.

THURSDAY EVENING.
 A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising
CANTATA .. ("Kenilworth") .. A. S. Sullivan.
 Composed expressly for the occasion.
GRAND CONCERTO, PIANOFORTE.
OVERTURE .. ("William Tell") .. Rossini.
SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.

FRIDAY EVENING.
ELIJAH Mendelssohn.

Parties requiring detailed Programmes of the Performances may have them forwarded by post, on or after Monday, the 1st of August (with any other information desired), on application to Mr. Henry Howell, Secretary to the Committee, 35, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

J. O. MASON,

Chairman of the Festival Committee.

Important to Noblemen and Gentlemen forming or adding to their Libraries, Amateurs of Rare and Curious Books, Curators of Public Libraries, &c.

ABOVE 50,000 VOLUMES of Rare, Curious, Useful, and Valuable BOOKS, Splendid Books of Prints, Picture Galleries, and Illustrated Works, beautifully illuminated Manuscripts on Velum, &c. are NOW ON SALE, at very greatly reduced Prices, by

JOSEPH LILLY, 17 and 18, New-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.
 * A Clearance Catalogue (8vo. 10s. pp.) will be forwarded on the receipt of two postage-stamps.

CHEAP BOOKS AT BULL'S LIBRARY.—Surplus Copies of Froude's History of England—Bishop Blomfield's Life—Spoken Source of the Nile—Dean Stanley's Sermons in the East—and many other Books, are now on Sale, at greatly-reduced Prices, at the New and Spacious Premises now occupied by **BULL'S LIBRARY, 28, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.** Catalogues gratis.

BULL'S LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM, 28, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.—Subscription, One Guinea a year and upwards. Prospectuses Gratis. (Removed from 19, Holles-street.)

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Applications for particulars to be made at the Office of the Company, No. 15, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

By order,

JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

BIOGRAPHIES, Pamphlets, Lectures, Addresses, and Tales PREPARED.—For SALE, several Original, Unpublished MANUSCRIPTS, comprising Tales, Poetry, Medical Works, the property of a late deceased Writer. Literary Labour promptly attended to at PATRONS'S Literary Agency, 12, Carleton-street, Regent-street, London.

Sales by Auction

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT, Auctioneers of
 Literary Property, 29, Fleet-street, London, in returning their grateful thanks for the liberal support awarded during the season just concluded, beg respectfully to call the attention of their Friends and the Public to the Great Advantages offered at their Rooms for the Realization of Books and Works connected with the Fine Arts.

Situate in the principal thoroughfare, in the very centre of London, with a connexion of the most extensive character, the result of Forty Years' successful business, they feel that in soliciting Consignments the high standing of their house will be a sufficient guarantee that property committed to their charge will meet with the utmost care and attention, and be disposed of at an advantage unattainable through other channels.

Immediate settlement will take place at the conclusion of a Sale, and should Southeats & Barrett be unable, through pressure of business, to realize as early as could be wished, they will make an advance commensurate with the value of the property.

Miscellaneous Books—A Collection of Prints and Drawings, &c.—Three Days Sale.

MR. HODGSON WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at his Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, on WEDNESDAY, August 3, and two following days, at half-past 12, a COLLECTION of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature, including: many Standard English Works, in most bindings—excellent Selection of Modern School and College Books, and Amusing and Instructive Works, from a large Suburban Establishment—a Medical Library—old and new—Collection of Prints, comprising: Early and Scarce Productions—Drawings by Eminent Artists—Chinese Drawings, beautifully coloured—A Quantity of Music—a Mahogany Library Table—neat Walnut Desk, &c.
 To be viewed and Catalogues had.

Small Cabinet of Coins—very choice and elaborate Italian Carving in Wood.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auc-
 tioneers of Literary Property and Works of Art, will SELL, by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west end), on TUESDAY, August 2, a small CABINET of ENGLISH and FOREIGN SILVER, ANGIO-GALLIC, ANCIENT GREEK and ROMAN COINS, and a large number of Fine Specimens—Copies of Rare Ancient Greek Coins in Silver, by Becker—Coin Cabinets, &c. Also, a very choice Italian Carving, of most elaborate work, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds—exquisite Mahogany Cabinet of Shalder Drawers, enclosed with plate-glass—Sideboard Bookcase, with marble top—and a few Miscellaneous Items—Shropshire Rink, &c.
 Catalogues sent on receipt of two stamps.

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LITERATURE

A French Eton; or, Middle Class Education and the State. By Matthew Arnold. (Macmillan & Co.)

WHILE the Report of the Public Schools Commissioners is rousing unusual curiosity with regard to our chief national seminaries for boys, and is provoking inquiry why Eton gives so small an amount of genuine scholarship in return for the large sum which she annually exacts for each pupil, Mr. Arnold again solicits attention to his peculiar views on Middle Class Education. As far as this particular subject is concerned, the grand proposal and main arguments of 'A French Eton' are identical with those put forth three years since by the same writer in his tract on 'The Popular Education of France; with Notices of that of Holland and Switzerland.' On certain points, indeed, there is a notable difference between the two treatises: a comparison of the later with the earlier publication showing how attentive Mr. Arnold has been to the discussion raised by his opinions, and how he accepts criticism with a prudent and graceful readiness to modify statements which have been shown to be excessive, and to strengthen his position wherever a weakness has been detected. By this wise policy he makes an appropriate response to the courtesy with which his former essay was met by resolute opponents. But though he softens expressions, and here and there adroitly accepts the suggestions of an adversary, he surrenders no principle previously advanced. With regard to the intellectual deterioration of our aristocracy, which he believes to be an unquestionable and most discouraging fact, his language is less contemptuous but not less decided. Overlooking those highly-cultivated and studious members of our higher classes, of whom the late Sir Cornwall Lewis may be taken as one of many examples, and giving heed only to those wealthy and well-descended idlers, whose ancestors in the eighteenth century read no books but forgotten plays and impure novels, and found their chief delight in pastimes on which the outcasts of their order in the present generation disdain to squander money and time, Mr. Arnold repeats, "the culture of this class is not what it used to be. Their value for high culture, their belief in its importance, is not what it used to be. . . . People talk as if the culture of this class had only changed; the Greek and Roman classics, they say, are no longer in vogue as they were in Lord Chesterfield's time. Well, if this class had only gone from one source of high culture to another: if only, instead of reading Homer and Cicero, it now read Goethe and Montesquieu;—but it does not; it reads the *Times* and the *Agricultural Journal*, and it devotes itself to practical life, and it amuses itself." It is often difficult to disprove, almost always easy to defend, an historical paradox; but most readers will be able to show the unsoundness of the argument which extols, for their refinement, scholarship and moral dignity, an aristocracy of which Prince George of Denmark was an ornament,—renders homage to the taste and culture of the courtiers who surrounded George the Third's father,—and then with supercilious pity laments the frivolity and dullness of men whose type was the late Prince Consort. Surely Mr. Arnold will retreat from his untenable position. Can he on reflection maintain that intellectual pursuits are less popular with our youthful nobility than they were in the days of the Mohocks?—that country

gentlemen are less enlightened now than they amuse themselves with foreign travel than when they lived constantly in their manor-houses, devoting all their energies to fox-hunting and badger-baiting, to port wine and provincial debauchery?—that learning and the polite arts are less attractive in the reign of Victoria than they were in "the flowering time of the English aristocracy" under Queen Anne? On the other hand, whilst Mr. Arnold has grown somewhat less contemptuous towards the aristocracy, he has become more complimentary to the middle classes. He sees as clearly as he did three years since that their political power is rapidly increasing,—that ere long they will be the rulers of the country,—that the aristocracy is yearly growing less and less able to withstand the encroachments of democracy; but he has in addition made the discovery that with their yearning for greater power the humbler ranks of the middle class display a strong desire to fit themselves to exercise that power. Their intellectual activity and craving for knowledge are facts to which the writer is no longer blind. "Our actual middle class," he says, "has not yet, certainly, the fine culture or the living intelligence which quickened great bodies of men at these epochs; but it has the forerunner, the preparer, the indispensable initiator; it is traversed by a strong intellectual ferment. It is the middle class which has real mental ardour, real curiosity; it is the middle class which is the great reader; that immense literature of the day which we see surging up all round us,—literature the absolute value of which it is almost impossible to rate too humbly, literature hardly a word of which will reach, or deserves to reach, the future,—it is the middle class which calls it forth, and its evocation is at least a sign of a wide-spread mental movement in that class." And he goes on to ask, "Will this movement go on and become fruitful; will it conduct the middle class to a high and commanding pitch of culture and intelligence?" To this question Mr. Arnold is inclined to give a satisfactory answer, if he can only see his way to the triumph of his own views, the attainment of his own wishes,—the establishment, namely, of public schools for the middle class under State-patronage and State-control. His prayer is,—Educate the middle class for its manifest destiny by public schools, framed and conducted as nearly as possible on the model of our great public schools. And he adds, as a warning,—Neglect so to educate the middle class, and in the course of a few generations the government of the country will pass into the hands of a comparatively unenlightened multitude. In 'The Popular Education of France' he said, "To use a short and significant expression which every one understands, what influence may help us to prevent the English people from becoming with the growth of democracy *Americanized*? I confess I am disposed to answer, *Nothing but the influence of the State.*" In substance, but less pithily, Mr. Arnold in his present brochure repeats this statement of the case.

As illustrations of the sort of academies which he would plant throughout the United Kingdom Mr. Arnold directs special attention to the Toulouse Lyceum and the Sorèze School,—institutions which he visited in 1859, whilst he was making inquiries into the state of primary instruction on the Continent. All that he says about these schools is noteworthy and well put. Most suggestive and telling is the brief description of school-boy life in the Toulouse Lyceum, where boys of gentle birth and honourable prospects are admirably entertained, boarded, taught, and in the highest sense of the word

educated, for sums varying between 32*l.* and 36*l.* per annum for each pupil. Excellent, also, and pervaded by a fine tone is the picture given of the Sorèze School, under the government of the good and wise Lacordaire, in his notice of whom the writer, with much truth and humour, observes, "Lacordaire knew absolutely nothing of our great English schools, their character, or recent history; but then no Frenchman, except a very few at Paris who know more than anybody in the world, knows anything about anything." No attempt is made to represent these schools as perfect and altogether faultless; the author does not even venture to place them on an equality with Eton or Harrow; indeed, he expressly notes their shortcomings and indicates how we might greatly improve upon them; but he maintains that they are far superior to the private schools of England, those "classical and commercial academies" where John Bull obtains for many thousands of young gentlemen a miserably bad education, in many instances paying an exorbitant price for the article supplied. And with many of Mr. Arnold's arguments every reader will concur. The author meets with no opposition to his statement,—that our great public schools are no longer adequate to the task of educating the boys of the nation; that however successful may be the labours of the Public Schools Commissioners, Eton, Harrow, Westminster, and other great schools will still remain unable to receive more than a minority of the English boys who are liberally educated; that the utmost which reform will accomplish for those seminaries will be a slight improvement in the course of education, and a slight diminution of the expense; that even should the cost of education at Eton be reduced to 180*l.* per annum for one pupil, and to 100*l.* at Rugby and Winchester, there would still be a vast and rapidly increasing body of English gentlemen requiring a high education for their sons, but unable to pay for it at the rate of 180*l.* or even 100*l.* a year. In all this Mr. Arnold is no doubt right. Our half-dozen chief public schools can never again be public schools in anything but name. The great public of educated English people can have nothing to do with them. They are but the schools of a section of the public; they are seminaries for the sons of our aristocracy or the more opulent boys of the ranks beneath the aristocracy; but to ordinary parents of middle-class rank they do not look for support. What then should the great multitude of fathers do for their sons? Are these boys for ever to be debarred from the benefits of the public school system? Is nothing better than the "private school" education to be offered to persons who cannot pay more than 30*l.*, 40*l.* or 50*l.* a year for each child?

Mr. Arnold would offer middle-class Lyceums on the French model. But he fails to persuade us of the advisability of his plan. Three years since we called him a theorist, and we now renew the accusation, using the word in no offensive sense. He is not a raw theorist, but a subtle and most ingenious thinker, who has built up a beautiful system of State-education in accordance with his own high ideal of human nature; but not with cautious reference to practical difficulties, and with a just perception of the actual needs of society. A theorist of the highest sort, like Mr. Arnold, is a valuable power, a source of instruction to which practical men of the best and most enlightened kind are ever ready to give good heed; and we have pleasure in thinking that his opinions are certain to influence public men who would be slow to carry out one-half of his suggestions. And, notwithstanding his philosophic temper and manifest anxiety to

steer clear of one-sidedness, he looks at his case almost entirely from the point of view to which he is unconsciously taken by the sympathies and associations of his early days. Like most men educated in public schools, Mr. Arnold often exaggerates the unquestionable advantages of the public school system. A son of Dr. Arnold could scarcely be expected to do otherwise; and it is with reluctance that we stop him when, amongst the beneficial results of his favourite institutions, he sets down those fine qualities of our aristocracy, which they possess in common with all aristocracies that are in a condition of vigour, and which are their characteristics because they are the ruling class of the country, not because they were public-school boys. For instance, speaking of the great public schools, he says, "they have formed the upper class of this country—a class with many faults, with many shortcomings, but imbued, on the whole, and mainly through these influences, with a *high, magnanimous, governing spirit*, which has long enabled them to rule, not ignobly, this great country, and which will still enable them to rule it until they are equalled or surpassed." Be it remembered that, unless Mr. Arnold is mistaken, they are already nearly equalled, and soon will be surpassed by the men who have never been trained in the lauded seminaries. Apparently it does not strike Mr. Arnold that he wishes to elevate the middle class by the self-same machinery which, notwithstanding the grandeur of its moral influences, has been on his own showing powerless to save the aristocracy from rapid deterioration. It appears to us that the grand fault of Mr. Arnold's theory is its too high estimate of the results of early education. What men are, schools have made them; the tone and high spirit of our aristocracy come to them from the playgrounds and classes of their schools; and whatever we may wish to see the predominant qualities of our middle class, he believes they may obtain from similar sources, but by no other means. This is Mr. Arnold's view, and its fallacy is on the surface. It leaves nothing to be accomplished by the far grander portion of every man's education,—the discipline of the world itself.

It cannot be denied that the schools of our inferior middle class are by no means what they ought to be; but Mr. Arnold does not seem aware how greatly the "Classical and Commercial Academies," which he covers with ridicule, have improved during the present century. If he takes the trouble to ascertain the state of private boarding-schools fifty years since, and to compare them with the corresponding schools of our own time, he will not fail to see that a great change for the better has been effected. And if he then reflects that this improvement is mainly due to the public demand for better education, and to the vigilant surveillance of the parents who send their children to such schools, he will be inclined to raise his opinion of the ability of average middle-class fathers to look after their own interests, in selecting places of instruction for their offspring. Much however remains to be done; and much is being done. Mr. Woodard's schools and the Oxford and Cambridge Middle-Class Examinations are signs of the public desire to obtain superior schools for particular classes. Mr. Arnold's remarks on Woodard's labours and the Middle-Class Examinations merit especial attention. On both points we concur with much that he says. Indeed, with regard to the Examinations, we are more keenly alive than Mr. Arnold to the dangers of a system which makes it "the interest of an unscrupulous master to give all his care to his few cleverest pupils, who will serve him as an advertisement, while he neg-

lects the common bulk of his pupils, whose backwardness there will be nobody to expose." But though we recognize a need for better schools, we do not think State-action is the power to supply the want.

In his estimate of the obstacles to State-action on middle-class education, Mr. Arnold, more than on any other points, shows how he has thought over the arguments brought against his previous book. He no longer regards the public jealousy of State interference, as nothing but a remnant of that antagonism which the ecclesiastical tyranny of the seventeenth century planted in the breasts of the middle class. The author of 'A French Eton' observes, "Finally, the English middle class has a strong practical sense and habits of affairs, and it sees that things managed by government are often managed ill." Here, too, it finds a motive disinclining it to trust State-action, and leading it to give a willing ear to those who declaim against it." From this passage it may seem that Mr. Arnold is much more practical than he was three years since. The most subtle and clever part of his treatise is that in which he attempts to dissipate this middle-class jealousy of State-action, by arguing that the prejudice against State interference is really due to aristocratic suggestion, and by urging that if the middle classes would combine with the State, they might gain a triumph over the aristocracy.

What, under existing circumstances, do we recommend as the best course open to the public, since the proposal for State-action is not to our taste? We are inclined to think the education question must be left to the old familiar laws of supply and demand. For generations, the increasing demand for superior education has produced a supply of steadily improving schools. Doubtless, it often happens that a parent is unable to judge of the article vended to him by an educator of youth. The unlearned father has to take his schoolmaster pretty much on trust, even as he takes his doctor, his lawyer, and spiritual guide. Occasionally he is cheated; but in the great majority of cases, he is protected by his own natural sagacity, or the discernment of fathers more learned than himself. Unquestionably, there are impostors, scarcely able to stammer through ten lines of Homer or Virgil without the help of "a crib," who contrive to pass themselves off as scholars able to instruct boys in the classics; but these impostors are few, and, through wholesome fear of detection by those simple-minded parents, whom Mr. Arnold regards as invariably steeped in ignorance, they take care to hire well-qualified teachers, who give sound instruction to their pupils. In short, the poor public is far better able to take care of itself than Mr. Arnold supposes.

Of all Mr. Arnold's arguments, the most trifling is that which is based on an apprehension that our middle classes may, in the course of two or three generations, resemble the middle classes of the American States. The fear is baseless. Mr. Arnold will dismiss it as soon as he traces to their real causes the moral and intellectual characteristics which he, with reason, deprecates in the American people.

The Central Alps; including the Bernese Oberland, and all Switzerland, excepting the Neighbourhood of Monte Rosa and the Great St. Bernard; with Lombardy, and the adjoining Portion of Tyrol. Being the Second Part of the Alpine Guide. By John Ball. (Longman & Co.)

The general features of accuracy and fullness of information which characterized the First

Part of this compiler's Alpine Guide, in like manner distinguish the portion now before us, which treats of a far larger, yet far less imposing, mountainous country. The Bernese Alps, indeed, may bear a comparison with the Pennine range, but the tourist who begins by exploring the latter and ends with the former, will confess how much wiser it would have been to reverse this order. Not to speak of the familiar Mont Blanc chain, there is no obelisk-like Matterhorn in the Oberland, no soaring Weisshorn, and, in our judgment, no mighty mountain amphitheatric view like that from Zinal, which we briefly described in this journal last year—a view almost unknown to tourists, but, if rightly scanned in favourable weather, likely to leave a more lasting impression than many of the very familiar haunts of mountain travellers.

In the serviceable company of Mr. Ball, we have retraced our former wanderings amongst the Bernese Alps, and are gratified to find that our own vivid recollections of particular scenes very generally correspond with the opinions and brief—too brief—notes of our present Guide. It must not be forgotten by the reader of this volume that the compiler is simply a director, not a describer. We should have been delighted with some descriptions of the principal grand panoramas from certain summits; and doubtless Mr. Ball would have been equally delighted to describe them; but he is sternly concise, and dismisses in the fewest possible words even such splendid views as those gained from the easily accessible Schilthorn and Torenthorn. Still he is discriminating in his brevity, and the reader may feel confident that he does not deal inconsiderately in superlatives. He is rather undertoned than high-flown, and he appears to have repressed all such enthusiasm as that to which a younger traveller is apt to give expression. A few lines, however, of this character here and there would have imparted life and zest to the Guide, and would not have detracted from the solemn dignity of an ex-President of the Alpine Club. For ourselves, we are free to confess that, even though all alone, we have shouted aloud on the Schilthorn, sang madly on the Torenthorn, and carolled and whistled on numerous peaks and ledges, as we glanced over snowy masses and soaring summits, and down streaming glaciers, and upon outspread lakes.

In this book, as in his former one, Mr. Ball is specially the mountaineer's guide. He abbreviates the accounts of various ardent climbers, and in a column or two contrives to convey considerable information to those who may meditate any of the "grand courses," as the guides call them. This, we think, is the prominent characteristic of the present Alpine Guide, and in it we have the pith of the series of volumes of the Alpine Club men, known as 'Peaks and Passes,' or if not so much as the entire pith, at all events sections of the pith in particular parts. Then the compiler sometimes adds notes of his own excursions, and being well acquainted with what has been written, and what has been effected by Alpine volunteers, he succeeds, on the whole, in bringing together, compactly, more directions and suggestions respecting arduous excursions than have yet appeared in any one volume of the kind. Every season, indeed, now adds to our stock of Alpine adventure, and hence the latest book will always have an advantage over its predecessors if faithfully prepared. It is no slight gain to have the results of different ascents and passages over passes and glaciers compendiously summarized, and rightly distributed in their proper places, as in the present Guide.

The novice, however, ought to be warned not to measure difficulties as Mr. Ball mea-

sure his directions. Ascents and undertakings are lightly mentioned by him which will not be lightly performed by many. Alpine Club men, in robust health and good training, can do things which others in different conditions should not attempt. We ourselves have done many foolish things, and have suffered accordingly. Young and untried tourists may be daily seen every summer in the Alps aiming at feats for which they are manifestly unfit, having been stimulated by the accounts they have read of the doings and darings of such men as Stephen, Tyndall and Tuckett. We cannot but think that Mr. Ball too frequently fancies he is addressing only the vigorous and the adventurous; and while, as we have already said, he is a capital compiler for mountaineers, he is rather misleading to those who think a lounge at Interlachen is synonymous with a climb and a hard day's mountaineering.

Those fortunate tourists who can find time and means to exhaust the glories and grandeur of the Pennine and the Bernese Alps may accompany Mr. Ball into "fresh fields and pastures new" in the Alps of North Switzerland, and in the Lepontine, Rhetian, and Lombard Alps. Here he has chalked out for them wanderings and explorations for the summers of half a lifetime,—so long, at least, as vigour endures. The Alps of North Switzerland are so easy of access that any sojourner at Lucerne or Zurich may be tempted to explore them. Better known are the Lepontine Alps, or rather that portion of them over which the Como district extends. Respecting the Lake of Como, Mr. Ball judiciously remarks, "A writer well acquainted with the charm of this far-famed lake risks falling into hyperbole; while it must be owned that those who see it for the first time sometimes experience a sensation akin to disappointment. The great height of the adjoining mountains is not at first fully apprehended, and their effect is to dwarf its apparent dimensions, and give it something of the character of a river. But if it be true that the sheet of water lying between the opposing heights is in some degree intermediate between a great river and a narrow lake, it may challenge comparison, for the beauty and grandeur of its scenery, with any other lake. This holds, on the south side of the Alps, the same place that belongs to the Lake of Lucerne among those of Switzerland; and, according to the taste of each traveller, he may prefer the one or the other of the lakes, unless, like the present writer, he should divide the palm between them."

In the Rhetian Alps, the Bernina group has of late attracted some attention from English adventurers, and will, doubtless, attract more in due time. Pontresina has hitherto been the favourite resort of the mountaineers visiting this district, and is good head-quarters for an excursionist. Hence may be easily made the ascent of the Piz Languard, which commands one of the finest panoramic views in the Alps. Of this an illustration accompanies the present volume; but not the best we have seen. A little better inn-accommodation, and more competition amongst the local guides, would render Pontresina a capital temporary residence.

When Mr. Ball comes to refer to the Orteler district he is out of the reach of the mass of tourists, and he gives some information not easily found elsewhere. In like manner, when treating of the Lombard Alps, he appears to us to be very serviceable to all who propose a visit to them. Hardly repaying, as we should imagine, the time and toil of the tourist who has yet to explore grander scenery, it cannot be supposed

that these mountains will be much resorted to for some years to come. The Lake of Ledro will perhaps be a halting-place for another generation. Other lakes, too, in the same district, now unknown to fame, may find fame and visitors in the future.

After all, though a Guide to these localities may have cost some trouble to prepare, the main question is—when can the busy Englishman visit them? Summer-time is his usual holiday season, but then the heat in Lombardy is killing, and the tourist would rather drop into a lake than walk along its banks. Even in the valleys on the northern side of the Alps the heat is so great in July and August that it is purgatorial expiation to traverse them all day. What is it then in the southern valleys? We remember that when a steam-boat stopped at an Italian lake station one hot summer, all the passengers besought the captain to "move on" lest they should die under the heat. We too well remember, likewise, that last August we walked the twenty-eight or thirty miles between Visp and Zermatt in one day, through the long fiery valleys, and nearly perished in the oven-like ravines, which continually reminded us of Nebuchadnezzar's seven-times-heated furnace. What then must be endured under the summer sun in Lombardy?

Although much of the present volume consists of judicious compilation and compression, we cannot fail to recognize the amount of labour it represents; pleasant labour no doubt. For an Alpine veteran who is living upon his laurels, and wearing them under an Italian sun, nothing can be more acceptable than the revival of past scenes by recording suggestions and indicating to future tourists where they can most advantageously climb, most pleasantly walk, and most comfortably lodge. Whole panoramas unroll again before us as we read Mr. Ball's Guide; how must they have come back upon him, from peaks surmounted and passes passed and repassed. Would that some John Ball had lived long before us, and that we had held his Guide in hand when we had time and strength to spare for perilous passes and soaring peaks. How much easier it is with such a companion in one's knapsack to traverse glaciers, leap crevasses, and thread one's way through long, untracked regions of ice and snow! Bennen of Lax, that Garibaldi of guides, has recently perished,—ingloriously, too, by an avalanche, while engaged in an insignificant mountain excursion!

We hear that an Italian Alpine Club has been formed, and thus the example first set by remote England, having been followed by Switzerland, has now finally been taken up by Italy. When will the Swiss and the Italian Alpine Club men produce such a guide to their own Alps as that with which a British Alpine veteran has now presented us?

British and Foreign Spirits: their History, Manufacture, Properties, &c. By Charles Tovey. (Whittaker & Co.)

WHEN Sir John Carr was in Spain, in 1809, he went to a dinner in Valencia, where there were many English military guests, and at which a patriotic Spanish lady, the mistress of the house, presided. In the course of the feast some wine was produced which elicited marked approbation on the part of the visitors; whereupon the hostess, who knew the then English fashion of giving toasts, as well as the English fondness for good wine, arose, and with great solemnity said, "I give the Bon Dieu, and may He continue to bestow upon us good wine!" The lady did not know the difference between a "toast" and a prayer; but the combined

sincerity, gratefulness, and common-sense of her little speech were indorsed by all present. They thanked heaven for what they had received, and expressed a wish to have further grounds for future gratitude.

"May He continue to bestow upon us good wine!" If the sentiment was reasonable half-a-hundred years ago, how much more so is it now, when "good wine" is so rare, so highly priced, and so thoroughly, within due limits, enjoyed! If, as Pope says, "To enjoy is to obey," there is a cheerful submission, an alacrity of obedience in England, which should not be lost sight of by benevolent moralists who are desirous of marking hitherto unnoticed characteristics of the national piety.

Pious men, too, have, with singular good sense, frequently condescended to regulate this national propensity for enjoyment and obedience. When George Neville was installed Archbishop of York, four hundred years ago, he prescribed an amount of ale for the table which, compared with that of wine, would both startle and disgust any modern episcopal butler who knows the difference between the two beverages as well as his master's guests. The great prelate—one of the "cocks," or, as some called them, the "peacocks" of the North—ordered three hundred tuns of ale to one hundred tuns of wine, not reckoning one pipe of "Ipocrasse," for the ladies. The fact is, that "jolly good ale and old" was still the national liquor, and the Archbishop resolved that his guests should have a moderately fair allowance of it; and it is clear that he reckoned on their drinking three times as much of it as they would of wine. Lest the quantity should surprise our readers, we may mention, that the guests amounted to several thousands, and that "one thousand muttons" and "four hundred swannes" were among the small items of the monster bills of fare, neatly engrossed by his Lordship's chaplains, and circulated among the company, in order to facilitate the solution of all the perplexities of appetite. The whole affair was admirably conducted; but then the attendants were as noble as the guests, or perhaps we should say the superintendents of the waiters, for ambitious Warwick himself acted as steward, and Lord Hastings as comptroller of the household. All the ale and wine was consumed; and if every man went home "merry," there was no man who did not go home "wise."

Ale maintained its sovereignty for a long period, in spite of, perhaps because of, the cheapness of wine. For a hundred and fifty years after Neville's installation banquet, ale was lord of the social hour. We take, however, the songs that were written and sung in its praise at the end of the sixteenth century, and especially Bishop Still's well-known rollicking staves of eulogy, as indications that the allegiance of the people to King Ale was growing weaker. Indeed, we are satisfied that the episcopal song, thoroughly Bacchanalian as it seems, was in reality a temperance song. The Bishop of Bath and Wells was aware of the fact that the spirit for good or for ill, called alcohol, was then breaking its way out of laboratories and apothecaries' dispensing-shops, where it had hitherto been kept in bondage, or only released when medical order authorized it, and was likely to be too ardently welcomed by the people, who were beginning to savour it. Thence, the song of jolly recommendation that was penned by the sagacious bishop, urging all good folk to stick by the old liquor, in which there was a vigour-giving quality, and, by implication, not to be seduced by those so-called "waters of life," which would bring them to destruction. Ale was held by eulogists like Still

to be a sort of panacea; and hearty old canons agreed that it was better than

—contemtable physic, that doth take
So long a study only to preserve
So short a life!

If ale had that superiority, it could only have been when the State jealously watched the brewing of it, and sternly insisted on its strength and purity. At such a time, a citizen was as ready to be on an ale-conning jury as he may be now to attend any company or corporation banquet, from the dazzling feasts of the Goldsmiths' to the pleasant hospitality of the Paper-Stainers', in their cosy hall in Little Trinity Lane. When ale grew weak, and the Government was indifferent to its decay, the people took to stronger drinks, or they imbibed an adulterated heady ale, and then such disorders sprang up as to induce Lord Keeper Coventry, in 1635, to denounce all ale-houses as infamous, and all ale-tippers as vagabonds. If a Dean of St. Paul's had not invented bottled ale (and that by mere accident), the liquid would have lost for ever its claims to "respectability." Such claim was not ill-sustained in Wales when poor Welsh parsons were licensed to sell ale, —but, if we remember rightly, of their own brewing.

"Spirits," however, made their irresistible way, and the weakness of a king caused the creation of liqueurs. Louis the Fourteenth, as he grew old, was unable to digest wine, and spirits were too strong for him: forthwith, a courtier of the "Grand Monarque" invented a "*juste milieu*"; liqueurs, under his Majesty's example, were at once admitted to the honours of table citizenship, and convents and friaries soon became famous for their distillations of ratafia and other pleasant aids towards the enjoyment of that life which the devout concocters daily denounced. There was some intemperance in liqueurs practised in France, but the early drinkers were not so common there as in England. We doubt if Elizabeth's maids of honour drank, as they are said to have done, no inconsiderable amount of ale for breakfast, but there were people who drank before breakfast. "The butler before the cook while you live," says the social gentleman in Massinger's 'Old Law'; "there's few that eat before they drink of a morning." This drinking in the morning became a habit of the poor, when Government favour was lavished on the British distiller, and he was enabled to produce so cheap a spirit that the morning drink was simply the refresher after the over-night's libation. When life was found to be dear and gin cheap, we cannot be surprised that the lower classes came almost to live upon the latter. To such an extent was this the case, that thousands perished, the survivors were brutalized, and Parliament attempted, at last, to rescue the latter by prohibiting the sale of spirits, except in large quantities and by licence, for which a heavy price was to be yearly exacted. This prohibitory Bill of 1736 decreed that "Madame Geneva," with the more aristocratic part of her fiery family, was dead,—in other words, could be no longer "retailed" in this country. The tipplers thereupon resolved to hold a "wake" before her burial, and to get drunk at the funeral. Formal processions, with significant banners and devices, traversed all our chief towns, but the most demoniacal funeral rites were celebrated in London. Every habitual drinker conceived, with an affectionate and respectful alacrity, that it was his bounden duty on the last day of Madame Geneva's life to get drunk. Like certain Asiatics who used to show the greatest respect to defunct parents by devouring them,—the children of the *ferox mater* eagerly swallowed all they could

obtain of her. Such a universal madness reigned in consequence, that the guard was doubled at Kensington, strong reinforcements protected St. James's and the Horse Guards, while masses of cavalry kept clear Covent Garden, the sacred field of the people, and paraded through the principal streets. By these means, the fury of the spirit-drinkers came to naught. But if they could not vanquish, they could cheat the Government. Spirit-shops and signs of the sale of spirits disappeared, but a score of new trades seemed suddenly to arise. In Holborn there was announced for sale articles hitherto unheard of—"Tow Row" and "Sangree." St. Giles's offered "Cuckold's Comfort," and, with affected obedience to the law, "Parliament Gin." Tothill Street drove brisk traffic in "Bob" and "Make-Shift"; Rosemary Lane, with a gallant thought for the fair sex, and an implied defiance of the authorities, vended the "Ladies' Delight" and the "Balk"; Shore-Ditch, with perhaps some reference to Mistress Jane, advertised the "Last Shift"; in the Mint, gin passed under the name of "Colic Waters"; Kent Street took to selling, at a penny a glass, "King Theodore of Corsica"; and the basket-women of Clare Market obtained what they dared not ask for correctly, under the euphuism of "Grape Liqueur." This commerce flourished so abundantly, that chemists took it up; and then surgeons and apothecaries followed it, for the benefit of numerous patients who flocked to their consulting-rooms, and took their draught upon the premises. Fines, ranging from 5s. to 100l., were decreed against the convicted, but it was not until after a hard struggle that the Government prevailed.

They prevailed, however, only for a time; but when (in 1743) they relaxed the old restrictions, they maintained a certain control, and the old abuses became impossible. It is singular that at a period when drunkenness is decreasing among the lower classes, a Member of Parliament could have brought in a "Permissive Bill," as it was called; which Bill did not permit the sale of spirits, but allowed householders to close the places where spirits were sold, if they saw fit and sufficient reasons for taking such a step. Fortunately, this tyrannical Bill has been thrown out.

But, with our finger in Mr. Tovey's little volume, we have not yet said anything of its contents. Saving that it holds spirituous liquors in too unreservedly great estimation, it is an amusing and edifying book. It contains the history of ardent spirits, and an abundance of statistical, anecdotal, and other illustrative matter connected with the subject. Perhaps the boldest part of his book is that in which he seeks to dethrone sovereign punch—that is, legitimate punch, and to substitute a usurper under the legitimate name. For instance,—

"To make a thoroughly enjoyable tumbler of punch without trouble or ceremony, we suggest to our readers to try our concoction,—one which we confess, of an evening, after a day's hard work, and when the 'winds whistle cold,' we occasionally indulge in. As we believe it to be quite original, we shall designate it as 'Our Own.' Moisten with boiling water three or four knobs of sugar in a full-size tumbler; when the sugar is dissolved, add one wine-glassful of old rum, half a wine-glass of full-flavoured port or sherry, and half a wine-glass of best orange bitters. Fill the tumbler up with boiling water, and stir together. Then drink,—and repeat the operation as often as may be prudent. In the above mixture it will be noticed there is no acid. Dr. Macnishi observes, that 'spirituous fluids are safe in proportion to the state of their dilution; but to this general rule there is one exception, viz., punch. This, though the most diluted form in which they are used, is nearly the very

worst, not from the weakness of the mixture, but from the acid which is combined with it. This acid, although for the time being it braces the stomach, and enables it to withstand a greater portion of liquor than it would otherwise do, has ultimately the most pernicious effect upon the organ—giving rise to thickening of its coats, heartburn, and all the usual distressing phenomena of indigestion."

From Dr. Macnishi's judgment we venture to dissent. There are many good reasons why a man may sip punch; not omitting that of Fielding's Newgate chaplain, who drank it the rather that it was a liquor nowhere spoken against in Scripture!

The Divine Plan of Revelation: an Argument from Internal Evidence in support of the Structural Unity of the Bible. Being the Boyle Lectures for 1863. By the Rev. Edw. Garbett. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

Mr. Garbett mottoes his title-page with two significant quotations. The first, from Salvianus, that man's word wants arguments and witnesses, but that the word of God is its own witness. Why then is it that so many clergymen are arrayed on different sides, with no end of arguments and evidence, each side taking God's word to witness, and reproaching the other with giving rise to our question? The second, from St. Augustine, tells us that there is nothing obscure in one part of Scripture, which is not plainly set forth in another. We suspect that this second quotation gives the clue to the difficulty which suggests itself upon the first. A system by which scraps, which they call *texts*, are forced into unnatural adhesion, produces most of the points on which theologians fight. When one passage is obscure, nothing is easier than to choose the clear passage which shall have asserted identity of meaning; and the end of it is, that the plain words take a little variation from the obscure words which they are made to explain. A balance is struck; and clearness ceases to be clearness, by the necessity of reconciling itself with the asserted meaning of obscurity.

The laity are forcing their way into theology, and gradually insisting on reasonable interpretation, to the overthrow of those methods which, long driven out of everything but theology, have made a maze and a labyrinth of Christian doctrine. We have seen great things done for the application of thought by the lay element of our highest court of appeal. Already we hear more than whispers of an attempt to throw back the decision of penalties upon false doctrine into the hands of churchmen alone. We are told that the alteration of the law was a mistake: and the Queen will perhaps be invited by the House of Lords to surrender her supremacy over the establishment, that it may be exercised by the very ministers of the establishment whom it was meant to watch. But we doubt if the Commons will see the wisdom of a retrograde step.

But what has all this to do with Mr. Garbett? Just this much, that the lectures before us are aptly ushered in by the passage from St. Augustine, inasmuch as they contend for that kind of unity in the Scriptures which exists in the different parts of a systematic treatise by one man on one subject. We cannot convict the author of saying, in any one sentence, or even in several, that a passage in an Epistle to the Corinthians may require to be interpreted in doctrine by another in the Book of Ruth: but if he do not mean this, the whole of his laboured argument is nothing but scaffolding, and scaffolding to nothing at all. Now this kind of view of the Bible is that on which the clergy rely, in our country, and by which they

eke out the want of an infallible Church. It makes religion a *corpus juris*, and Christianity a system of canon law. We are told that it was relied on in the recent argument against the appellants. Counsel stood out stoutly that the *whole* of the Scripture was necessary to salvation. "Do you really believe, Mr. —," said the Lord Chancellor, "that the Book of Ruth is necessary to salvation." Counsel, after some demur, acknowledged he was not quite sure.

Mr. Garbett maintains the "structural unity" of the Bible. Who ever denied it? Have not even those who contend for imposture acknowledged it? And do not all admit that the Fall, the preparation of a separated nation to be the repository of the worship of one God, the chequered history of that nation, the appearance of the Messiah, His life, teaching and death, the dispersion of his apostles with His doctrines in their mouths, and the collection of writings which were part of their teaching of distant disciples, give as much unity of structure as ever existed in any story whatever? But Mr. Garbett soon lets us see that his title is not his subject. In the opening of his first sermon he says, "The authorship of the Bible, and the mode of its production, constitute the great religious question of the day. It has become the crucial point of the controversy between Christianity and Infidelity to decide whether the Bible is organically one book or a loose collection of fragments. The inquiry involves the whole authority of Revelation and its relation to the human heart and conscience..." All this is very ambiguous, or else very inaccurate. But what we are concerned with is the change of subject. It is not the structural unity we are made to see, but the question between "organically" one book, and a "collection of fragments." Now a collection of fragments may have any amount of structural unity: the fragments may be parts of one and the same structure. If every second chapter of the whole Bible were erased, there would be deficiency, but as much unity of structure as now. As to its being one book "organically," there is no occasion to argue that the whole is one instrument, one *organon*; but we know there are many books. The contest between Christianity and what it pleases Mr. Garbett to call Infidelity, is not about organic completeness and fragmentary character, but about the "authorship" in this sense; is the whole dictated by God himself, or only that part which, having relation to God's moral dealing with man, man could not arrive at by his own inquiry? It is to this sort of unity that Mr. Garbett's argument is directed, so far as itself has any structural unity; there is divergence enough in parts to enable us to deny that it has any such thing nearly perfect. "Let it once be admitted," says Mr. Garbett, "that all the books of Scripture are pervaded by a continuous and consistent plan, and the distinction drawn between the authority of one part, and the authority of another must be given up." What! Though the plan itself consisted in the mixture of parts having different authorities? This is the very question. Who doubts that whether the plan be pure or mixed, it is continuous, and consistent?

The series is highly laboured, and the defects incident to the point of view are numerous. We shall give two specimens of execution. First, Mr. Garbett speaks of "a technical creed, such as the primitive church embodied in the Apostolic, Nicene, and Athanasian creeds..." The assertion that the Athanasian creed belongs to the primitive church, may be produced without comment; it needs none. Next, the table of contents is a judicious running summary of the sermons, instead of a meagre col-

lection of headings. So far good: but when it is affirmed that unless the Bible have a miraculous and spiritual element *throughout*, it can neither be a "faithful saying," nor "worthy of all acceptance," we have an implication in the contents which there is no attempt to maintain in the body of the work. It is implied that it can be argued that the words of St. Paul to Timothy, applied to the one proposition that Christ died for sinners, are either meant by Paul himself to apply to the whole Bible, or may with propriety be wrested to that application by any one who chooses. Even St. Augustine would not have tolerated this.

History of England since the Treaties of 1814-15 — [*Geschichte Englands seit der Friedensschlüsse von 1814 und 1815*, von Reinhold Pauli]. Part I. (Leipzig, Hirzel; London, Williams & Norgate.)

Dr. Pauli, whose fame is well established here as the historian of early and mediæval England, now chronicles the most modern political events that have occurred in the country to which he has directed his unwearied energies,—his new work being of a more consecutive kind than those books to which he owes his chief reputation. It opens with an Introduction in two chapters, the first occupied with the affairs immediately connected with the restoration of the Bourbons, the second devoted to a retrospective review of the reign of George the Third, the later events in which are recounted with more detail than is commonly to be found in introductory chapters, the career of the younger Pitt, for whom Dr. Pauli has a manifest predilection, being accurately followed. However, it is immediately after the establishment of the peace that his narrative properly begins; his first book, all that is as yet published, terminating with the death of George the Fourth. This book is subdivided into ten chapters, respectively headed, "Pressure of the First Years of Peace," "Danger of the Dynasty and the System," "Queen Caroline's Trial," "Change in Foreign Politics," "Commencement of Free Trade," "Ireland and the Catholic Question," "Canning's Death and the Battle of Navarino," "Catholic Emancipation," "Death of George the Fourth," "Reciprocal Action of Material and Intellectual Elements."

These subjects, treated in an exhaustive manner, give Dr. Pauli plenty to write about. He intends to supply a gap in the knowledge of England now possessed by his countrymen, who, while they are familiar enough with the foreign policy of Great Britain, are apparently but little acquainted with its internal affairs; and he narrates with a minuteness proper to a teacher who is aware that his pupils stand in need rather of information than of reflection. Such events as, for instance, the "Peterloo Massacre," and "Hone's Trial," are described with a fullness for which we should not commonly look in a work which embraces a period of fifteen active years.

Dr. Pauli has executed his arduous task with considerable industry and impartiality, and when he ceases to narrate, that he may indulge in a little wholesome reflection, his remarks will be found serviceable to the point. Much that is new to those Englishmen who are at all familiar with the modern history of their country, he does not, of course, present; but he has well arranged materials which are here easily accessible, and formed them into a literary whole that no one in or out of Germany will consider superfluous.

This work, it may be observed, belongs to a series comprising histories of other countries during the same modern period, written by

different authors. A history of France by A. L. von Rochau, of Italy by M. Reuchlin, of Austria by A. Springer, of Russia by Z. von Bernhardt, have already been published, entire or in part.

The Tuscan Poet Giuseppe Giusti, and his Times. By Susan Horner. (Macmillan & Co.)

A few years ago two occasions were taken in this journal (*Athen.* Nos. 1609 and 1718) to appreciate one of the most remarkable men of modern Italy, less showy than other of her sons who have been credited (how far justly is not here the question) with all the virtues of antique heroism, but for that very reason none the less serviceable. Here, a biography compiled in large part from the works then reviewed, especially from the correspondence arranged by Frassi, brings us, for a third time, face to face with the Italian humourist and patriot. We meet him now like an old friend.

The book is well timed, at a juncture when modern Italian celebrities have, by more than one circumstance, been largely in view of the public. Among the worthiest of these Giusti may be fairly numbered as an example of zeal tempered with judgment. According to his calling and sphere of occupation he was as wise as the noble Manin or the single-hearted Garibaldi. Of course, the service of indefatigably leavening society by giving to a rising and resident generation wholesome food for thought, for self-sacrifice, for culture and for patience, bears no proportion to such heroism as his who defended Venice, and who wore out his after years in the patient martyrdom of one who must drink the bitter chalice of poverty, and another cup more bitter still, misconception from those loving their dear land no more singly than himself. Nevertheless, the precious value of an influence and intelligence which do their work at home, is no light thing. It may imply a perpetual watchfulness, an endurance of tyranny and suspicion quite as difficult to bear as the more showy sorrows of the refugee, and less tempting to carry out than the exciting designs of a conspirator, who works on his instruments from a distance. To each his own honours, at all events. We cannot help, ere leaving the subject, pointing out a confession of faith in a letter belonging to the year 1847, addressed by Giusti to Signor Doria:—

"I am anxious to write to you on a subject which, without causing me alarm, has for some time past suggested food for serious reflection on the state of our country. You are aware, that in consequence of the events of 1820 and of 1830, a great many of our countrymen are abroad, who give themselves out as proscribed, and who fasten on to the tail of real victims, either to gain the credit of martyrdom or to make their profits. I do not allude to the exiles of 1821, as I know little or nothing about them; and, judging by the ten or twenty I have seen, I should not say there was any necessity for being on one's guard against them, as they are either harmless, or men who might now be made useful. The exiles of 1831 are known to me for more reasons than I have time to state here. Enough, I was at that period so young, that I was not admitted into their secrets, and all I have since gathered concerning them in the course of these seventeen years has been more owing to chance than from prying into their affairs; so that, having always professed liberal opinions, and yet never belonged to any society, I am now at liberty to speak my thoughts openly, and none can reproach me with an abuse of confidence. I look upon exiles, torn from their country, like trees rooted up from the soil whence they derive their nourishment. They leave a great part of their roots behind them, and, though felled to the ground, they always retain a semblance of life—a life which does not draw its vigour from the bowels of the earth, but is scantily fed through the leaves, by the air which

circulates round them. Without further metaphor, I maintain, that, whilst the heart of the exile continues at home, he is imbibing ideas received in his distant asylum, without, however, adapting himself to his new country. Hence the feverish anxiety to return, the thirst for liberty, made more burning by hatred and the desire of revenge; and hence theories which are neither wholly nor partially fitted for our country. Added to this, these exiles, especially those who are at the head of the movement, neither inquire nor receive any information of what is taking place here, except from their own partisans; and these partisans, either because they do not comprehend the changes the country is undergoing before their eyes, or because they are unwilling to admit to themselves or to their chiefs, that the world is slipping from their fingers; or perhaps, also, from party vanity, maintain and foster in the minds of their distant friends the ideas they carried with them when they were forced to leave their country. Yet all this time they have been standing still, and the world advancing. Exiles always start from the same point; whilst the people, who have remained behind, are gaining ground upon another road, and see new fields for action before them. They, therefore, consider us slaves and themselves free, or they call our efforts sluggish or insane; or, if they do not thus condemn us, they fancy that it is they who have given the impulse to a people who walk by themselves. Thus, one way or another, each going at his own pace, we find ourselves in a few hours at the antipodes. The calendar is with us at 1848, whilst with them it always returns to 1831. Thus much is true, that now, when Italy has begun to comprehend herself, and has renewed her life like a healthy plant, the exiles in Paris speak of their plan for remodelling her, either because she has not been remodelled according to their particular views, or because they feel they have had no great share in the change which has taken place. Last March, I saw a circular from London, the substance of which was, that to effect anything on a solid basis, we, in the country, ought to rely in all things, and for all things, on our friends abroad; that for this end we ought to make one common purse, and place that purse in London, to provide for our necessities from thence. My dear sir, if I had not seen the letter with my own eyes, there is not a living soul who could have made me believe so extraordinary a fact; and, I remember, after having read the paper in the presence of several persons, who had shown it to me to ask my opinion, I remained silent, my head sunk on my breast, struck dumb, and like a man of stone. I saw beyond it a project to excite the country to arms, and I caused a copy of it to be given to me, that I might be assured I had not been dreaming, for I felt hot and cold with pity and shame. If they could rest satisfied with writing letters and scheming, one might have some patience with them; but the worst is, they wish to urge us on towards an uncertain goal by violence, such as was tried in 1793, or by disorderly means, such as are now practised in countries differing in every respect from ours. The imprudent clamour raised by certain persons and certain newspapers may be traced back to them; they occasioned the excitement which awoke reprisals in various parts of Italy; it is owing to them that many have drawn back, almost vexed with themselves for having lent a hand to anything so foolish and of so little moment, and that others have met to agitate in the streets and meddle, to suit their purposes, troubling the waters, which perhaps at that moment were flowing pure and limpid. Some, aware of the evil, but unacquainted with the solution of the enigma, go so far as to declare these persons are washing the hands of Austria; and men, who up to this time have been considered honest men, are accused of being paid by her. The accusation is false, but the report pardonable. The mistaken opinion which any individual may form of another may arise from prejudice or preconceived notions respecting him, but the mistaken opinion of a whole people is more probably owing to an inexact representation of a truth than to a falsehood. The intrigues of Austria and the acts of the society inimical to her lead to one and the same end, though with opposite intentions; that is, they both

hinder or stop progress. Therefore Austria and the secret societies are one and the same; hence follows the idea, that the leaders are paid by Austria. This is the opinion of the majority, whilst the minority declare that the members of secret societies, unconsciously, and without being paid, serve the ends of Austria admirably. Austria and the secret societies are alike now dead, but Austria is departing, and the members of the societies are coming among us. I am almost surprised that, with all their desire to interfere in our affairs, they have not yet arrived. What are they about in Paris, when the fighting in Lombardy has been going on for twenty days? The journey from Paris to the vicinity of Verona and Mantua is an affair of five days, and even I do not suppose that these restless spirits wish to arrive when all is accomplished. But whether they arrive sooner or later, what will they say, do, or bring us? The language spoken in their days has given place to a wider and more comprehensive language; the *modo tenendi* of that time is no longer adapted to us; the merchandise they bring us from abroad we have ordered to be carried to the lazaretto, or, at any rate, put in quarantine. I am convinced that the more sincere among them, when they see their country again, and find it wholly renovated, will lay down the old Adam and sit down to table with us. The rest must be divided into two categories—the category of those who are under a delusion, and the category of those who wish to delude others. I would let these last alone, for my stomach revolts against them; but we must watch over those who are under a delusion, and keep them in sight—watch over them to be ready to recall them to ourselves, which would be a great gain; keep them in sight, that they may not make any escapades. We want such sincere, good men, who will give heart and soul for the cause. We must find a home for the improvident, civil and military poets for those who have talents and courage, and, above all, we must sincerely appreciate the dangers they have undergone, and never, in the slightest degree, reproach them for the errors they may have committed. I am never tired of preaching this to all for the common peace and benefit; and I desire that in every corner of our beloved country the necessity should be felt of not imposing our own opinions on others, and likewise of never rejecting any persons, whosever they may be."

The common sense of the above receives added weight from the fact, that Giusti studied his letters, prepared sketches for and was in the habit of copying them: as was our formal English fashion of the past century. Further, though he was as earnest a liberal as any of his countrymen who ever raved against Austrian prisons or Papal domination, or who fancied himself reviving the glorious exploits of Brutus by sharpening the stiletto to strike the tyrant home, Giusti was large enough to keep on terms with the best of his countrymen, even when their views differed from his own. The satirist, whose verses in manuscript, not printed (by this course avoiding official suppression), were passed from ear to ear, from heart to heart, throughout Italy, could maintain a steady and sincere friendship with one so far removed from him in certain sympathies as Manzoni.

It has more than once fallen in our way to call attention to a feature in Italian literature, singular when regarded superficially, but explicable by climate, social usages and character—the absence of such local pictures, whether of Nature's scenery or man's humour, as teem in the productions of Northern imagination. The academical tone prevailing in the South wearies those who are somewhat disrespectful to the Unities, and who therefore, in proportion, are thankful to a Dante who escapes from Greek and Roman mythology in the imagery of his sublime poems. The same will not bear hard on a Titian, if in a Holy Family or a Martyrdom he brings in some marking remembrance of his own glorious district of Cadore, or of the chestnut-trees on the Apennines, the unreal

tirades of an Alfieri or a Niccolini; and to the inflated splendours of Manzoni, Grossi, d'Azeglio, which fail to bring any real scene into sight, they may be excused if they prefer such a healthy piece of landscape as that now to be shown,—one of many to be found in Giusti's correspondence:—

"We have just made an excursion on foot, in the mountains in the neighbourhood of Pistoia. We left Pescia at four in the morning, and ascended the river, sometimes by carriage roads bordered with houses and olives, and sometimes by solitary goat-paths, and arrived at a certain village, called Calamecca, a name which has something Saracenic in it, and Heaven knows by whom it was given or whence derived. At this spot our mountains of Pescia and Lucca may be said to end, and those of Pistoia to begin, which are well known, and deservedly held sacred in history. The first, however, do not in any respect differ from the last, except in name and fame. Imagine a continuous chain of hills and valleys, interspersed here and there with little villages, and clothed with chestnut-trees and thick woods, interrupted by beautiful plantations of the olive and vine, carried up here from the lowest part of the Apennines by the persevering industry of the inhabitants, and almost in defiance of the climate. There are besides, everywhere, little rivulets of the purest water and enormous masses of rock—enough to drive a landscape-painter wild, or to make a poet bleat forth an idyll, even in these days when such kind of poetry has gone out of fashion. It is said that this is the very road taken by poor Ferruccio, when our ancestors of Pescia would not allow him to pass. God reward them as they deserve! The churches, like the houses, are ancient in form, simple, modest, and with a solemn aspect externally; within, almost all are in a dilapidated condition, patched up with plaster or with part of the cornice from some neighbouring temple. The bell-towers are sometimes very beautiful, and are the remains of fortresses and towers; and there are everywhere fountains, plenty of water, a washing-trough, and a horse-trough. These villages, whether seen from below or from above, look like houses piled up one above the other, as if in these solitudes men drew the bond of human brotherhood closer, or that they herded together like sheep, to keep out the cold. The inhabitants are healthy, tall and slender-built, lively, and crafty, but ready to serve you, except those few who have ruined soul and body down below in the Tuscan and Roman marshes. They winter in the plain, and migrate in herds with the cattle, leaving the old men, women, and children up here. Some are employed cutting brambles and wood for the manufacture of charcoal and potash, some spread nets for birds; and the quantity of woodcocks, blackbirds, and thrushes for roasting, which gourmands devour at the dinners of the great, are the fruit of the labours of these poor people, who toil for three or four months, in the midst of winter, to carry home twenty francsconi. They return to their mountains in May, with replenished purses, diminished health, and often infected with vice, which, up here, in these places remote from the sink of corruption, strike you the more because it is least expected—like virtue in great cities. There is a great difference between those who have always remained at home and those who descend to the plain to seek their fortunes. We observed this in two guides we took on our return—one, born and grown to manhood and old age in these mountains; the other, having worked on various estates and for different persons, and, among others, for Bourmont, the conqueror of Algiers. The first related to us eagerly the whole story of Ferruccio, and told us with implicit faith of miracles which had happened in various places; the other told us stories of robberies, and of the secret quarrels and suspicious dealings in the Bourmont family. What contrasts! Ferruccio and Bourmont, like a brace of fowls in the market—one good, the other bad. But though these mountaineers who wander from their homes are corrupted by their intercourse with us, they never approach within a thousand miles of the polish of the plain. * * We left San Marcello at three in the morning, to

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ascend to Lake Scaffaiolo, which is situated on the summit of the mountains dividing Tuscany from the Bolognese territory and that of Modena. We wished to reach the top by daybreak, to see the sun rise in all his majesty, from the Adriatic. We ascended nine or ten miles, meeting first with chestnuts, and next beeches, as the chestnut will not grow above a certain level. After passing the beeches, and reaching the highest part of the mountain, you do not meet with a stem or plant of any kind, but extensive grass-slopes everywhere, broken here and there by deep hollows in the ground, caused by water, besides fragments of projecting rock. From June until the end of September these summits are covered with flocks of sheep and with horses, kept here for pasture by the owners of the land upon the mountains and in the plain. They are quite deserted at this season; and these meadows, which yield like a cushion to the feet, are composed of close yellow grass, dried up by the hoar-frost, and remind one of a hair mat, as much by the feel as by their colour. We had not yet reached the highest point, called the Corno alle Scale, when so thick a fog came on that we could hardly see before us; and all the time it lasted the lines of our divine poet rang in my head. * * Farewell to our hope of seeing the sun rise; farewell to the beautiful view of the Bolognese and Modenese plains on one side, and of Tuscany on the other; yet to find ourselves at that height, seeing nothing beyond a few feet before and around us, without a sound of man or beast, surrounded by an ocean of fog, like a family escaped from the flood, produced a feeling of solitary pride in the midst of darkness, which was sufficient compensation for our disappointment. The fog thickened, cleared, and thickened again several times, and at length dispersed, but never enough to allow of our seeing any great extent of country; and whenever it became more dense, we observed, rising from the sides of the hills which surround the valleys, thin white threads of vapour, ascending slowly like thick smoke in a still atmosphere, and which, as they spread out, assumed an ashen colour. As we approached the Corno alle Scale, we heard a voice, and our guide remarked that there must be smugglers about. But, instead of smugglers, it turned out to be a native of Modena, who was collecting a kind of fungus which grows on the bark of the beech, and of which tinder is made. I inquired if the profit upon tinder had not been reduced to little or nothing since the invention of lucifer matches; to which he replied, in the accent of his district, 'Certainly; but lucifer matches are prohibited with us, and so we are able to live.' Observe, that this prohibition is likewise in force in the kingdom of Naples, and in Piedmont, and was occasioned by some fires having taken place from the carelessness of those who used them; just as if the same might not have occurred with tinder or with brimstone matches. Candlesticks will next be prohibited, and we shall be sent to bed in the dark, like fowls to roost. One of our party remarked: 'They are prohibited because the Government takes umbrage at everything that will cause a blaze.' This may be; but if they see the type of a revolution even in a lucifer match, they must be in a deplorably weak condition. You and I at any rate can only discover in it the type of that kind of patriotism which sometimes flares up in the liberal of a *caffè*, or is heard in the noisy declamation of the *ciompi* and *sansculottes*."

With this extract we must close a book in every respect calculated to give a pleasant impression of him who is portrayed in it. The execution of the biography, however, is in no respect remarkable; nor, though much is said of Italian affairs, is any information brought forward with which the English reader can have been previously unacquainted.

Mexico: Ancient and Modern. By M. Michel Chevalier. Translated, under the Author's Superintendence, by Thomas Alpass. (Maxwell & Co.)

M. Michel Chevalier enjoys, with M. le Vicomte de Lagueronnière, the reputation of possessing the confidence of Napoleon the Third, and of being occasionally employed as his unofficial

organ of communication with the public. Consequently, M. Chevalier's speeches and writings are looked on as something oracular. People study them with interest, and strive to gather from them some indications of the purposes of the imperial master of France. M. Chevalier's present work will hardly come up to the standard of his past writings, or satisfy the expectations of the public. It is a compilation or abbreviation, such as Mrs. Trimmer or Doctor Pinnock might have concocted. Prescott and Von Humboldt are laid under contribution; but there is no grace in the arrangement and no literary merit in the style. No new light is thrown upon the history of the country, and although M. Chevalier visited Mexico we find no traces of his observations and experience. Events are narrated without life or interest. New sources of information are neglected, although they are abundant and easy of access. Independently of official documents, several English, American and French works have been published, full of interest and information respecting particular periods and events. They would afford a rich mine for a painstaking historian. In the Introduction, which is dated from the beginning of March, M. Chevalier refers to the war, which he considers glorious. Now, perhaps, no war that France has undertaken has been less glorious, except as to the valour displayed by the French soldiers.

M. Chevalier states that the monarchical sentiment in Mexico is vivacious. The majority of the Liberal party are said to be ready to rally round the Austrian prince. The Archduke arrives in Mexico alone, "with his portfolio under his arm." He will have two armies to support his throne. The author believes that the Americans of the North would rejoice at the establishment of a stable government in Mexico, which would convert that country into a respected State. Facts prove the author to be mistaken in his hopes. The North is bitterly opposed to the establishment of a monarchy in the South; it clings with desperate tenacity to the Monroe doctrine. A section in the North is ready to make peace with the South on any terms, to unite the two armies and navies, and to drive the French out of Mexico, the English out of Canada, and to annex the two States. In another respect, M. Chevalier has proved a prophet of evil. He was convinced of the obstacles that might be raised against the establishment of the new régime by the pretension of the higher Mexican clergy, supported by the ignorance and superstition of the population. These difficulties have already presented themselves. Scarcely had the French entered Mexico than obstacles sprang up under their feet. A resistance was organized against certain measures taken by the French authorities. The Archbishop of Mexico, who at Paris had been loaded with favours by the Emperor and the Empress, placed himself at the head of the reactionary faction. By the favour of France he had been chosen a member of the Regency. The clergy rose in partial rebellion against French intervention. Certain of its members protested against the sale of Church property, and desired that such sales should be declared null and void; and, with the usual intolerance of the Ultramontanes, they protested against the opening of a church for French Protestant soldiers. The Archbishop resigned his post as member of the Provisional Government. He issued a protest, and distributed papers among the faithful, in which "an appeal was made to the most detestable passions against the army of His Majesty the Emperor." The author asks what help is there for the Archduke against this retrograde spirit of the higher Mexican

clergy? He sees only one, and that is in the Court of Rome. It is a sad thing when the hope of national independence and national liberty, of national order and national prosperity, are made to rest upon the good-will of Rome.

The Book of Job translated from the Hebrew.

By the Rev. J. M. Rodwell, M.A. (Williams & Norgate.)

THE Book of Job is unique in the collection of Hebrew Scripture. It stands out prominently in certain marked features, and is of singular excellence as a poem. In sublimity, beauty, and far-reaching philosophy, none of the old Jewish writings can be compared with it. The gifted writer soared beyond his age and nation, penetrating to the verge of Christianity itself. Great difficulties, however, belong to the work. The language is not easily understood. Unusual words occur, so that the meaning is often obscure. To interpret the book aright requires much learning, thought and judgment.

The little volume of Mr. Rodwell contains a new translation, not an exposition. Before explaining a work written in a dead language, it is necessary to translate it well. Our English version of Job is not one of the best-executed parts of the Bible, being frequently incorrect. Mr. Rodwell, therefore, did not undertake a superfluous work. He is evidently well acquainted with the Hebrew Bible, and competent to translate it into good English. His version shows a man of learning who thinks and judges for himself—candid, conscientious and able—who does not undertake what he cannot perform. Students of sacred literature will thank him for his version, which throws considerable light on the meaning of Job, by giving the exact sense. "The translator's object has been to present the Book of Job in such a form as might give the merely English reader an accurate idea of the striking phraseology of the original, as well as of the form into which its author cast it. While therefore he has aimed, throughout the translation, to adhere as strictly as possible to the original Hebrew, he has abolished the division into chapters and verses, as entirely unauthorized, and has been content with simply marking the stages of the argument, by occasional breaks in the text, indicative of a fresh speaker, or of a change in the subject-matter of the discourse."

A few notes accompany the translation, containing useful explanations, or presenting different renderings. In some respects they resemble those literal or variant translations which were put at first into the margin of the English Bible. The Preface is brief, and merely touches some interesting topics, such as the age of the book, the subject discussed in it, and the aim of the writer. Mr. Rodwell's opinions on these points seem to us correct. The book belongs to a period between Solomon and the exile, but nearer the latter. It would appear that the author had no distinct belief in the soul's immortality; though he had occasional glimpses of a future state. Mr. Rodwell refers, for the discussion of all general topics relative to the book, to Rosenmüller, Ewald, and Dr. Davidson: it would have been better to substitute Hirzel for Rosenmüller; and Ewald is less happy than usual in bringing out the problem discussed, which is certainly not that of immortality.

It is doubtful whether the translator has acted wisely in retaining the Hebrew names of the Supreme Being, *El, Elohim, Eloah, Shaddai, Adonai*, &c., as well as *Goel, Shaol (Sheol)*, and *Abaddon*.

The following specimen will show the general character and spirit of the work:—

"Then answered Job and said:
Wherein hast thou helped the powerless?
Wherein hast thou succoured the feeble arm?
In what hast thou counselled the unwise,
And abundantly imparted knowledge?

To whom hast thou addressed these discourses?
And whose spirit has come forth from thee?

The shades tremble—
The waters beneath and their inmates—

Shaal lays bare before Him,
And there is no covering to Abaddon!

He stretches out the North over the void,
He hangs the earth on nought:—

He binds up the waters in His clouds,
And the cloud is not burst under them:—

He shuts up the face of His throne,
He spreads over it His cloud!

He has graven a circle upon the surface of the
waters,

Where light ends in darkness:—

The pillars of Heaven tremble,
And are amazed, through His rebuke:—

By His power he hushes the sea,
And of skill is He to smite its pride!

By His spirit has He decked the Heavens,
His hand has formed the fleet serpent;

Lo, these are the outskirts of His ways!
And how slight a whisper has been heard of Him!
But the thunder of His power who can understand?"

In various places the learned writer has not
been so happy as we expected. Thus, the
celebrated passage in xix. 25-27, is rendered—

"That I know my Goel lives,
And that He shall arise, the Last, upon the earth,
Yes, after my skin has thus been pierced,
Even in my flesh shall I see Eloah,

Whom I shall see for myself,
And mine eyes shall behold, and not those of
another;—

For Him my reins pine away within me."

—Here "that I know" should be, "for (or but)
I know." "Yes, after my skin has thus been
pierced" is inexact. *For* does not mean "thus,"
but *this*, referring to *skin*; and *pierced* is hardly
appropriate. We agree with the translator in
the sense, "Even in my flesh shall I see Eloah";
but he ought to have given the other rendering
in a note, "without my flesh," since Ewald and
Renan both adopt it.

At page 66 he renders, "I shall multiply my
days like the sand," influenced most probably
by the authority of Gesenius. The true sense
is "multiply my days like the phoenix," which
is given in the note.

Sometimes this new version is not so good
as the Authorized one, for example—

If when I beheld the luminary as he shined,
And the splendid moon as she moved alone,
(Chap. xxxi. 26)

is less beautiful and correct than

If I beheld the sun when it shined,
Or the moon walking in brightness.

Again,

Tell, if thou skillest of understanding,
(Chap. xxxviii. 4)

is hardly English; and is certainly inferior to
Declare, if thou hast understanding.

In other places the English Version has been
followed to the disadvantage of the new one,
as—

Canst thou bind the bands of the Cluster?
Canst thou loose the fetters of the impious Giant?
(Chap. xxxviii. 31)

"Dost thou bind,—dost thou loose" is the
correct rendering. "Dost thou bind the bands
of Pleiades?" means, Is it thou that bindest them
together in a connected cluster, as they are?

not as Mr. Rodwell gives, "Canst thou sustain
the Pleiads, piled up like a heap or cluster?"
The idea of *sustaining* is foreign to the sense.

The volume may be safely recommended to
all who wish to obtain a better knowledge of
the sacred poem. No version in the English
language equals it in excellence, not even that
of Noyes. It is pleasant to meet with a real
scholar who, amid the din of controversies and
the noise of Convocations, quietly studies the
old Hebrew records in their original tongue,
and gives the public the benefit of his researches.
Mr. Rodwell should persevere, and translate
other books, which also need to be "done into"
better English, or at least into a better English
representation of the original.

NEW POETRY.

Old Stories of Switzerland. Selected and translated from the Works of different German and Swiss Poets. By a Lady. (Thimm.)—Some of these poems were printed in 1857, for the Swiss Bazaar in London. The present volume, however, contains many additions, and for the merit and variety of its contents well deserves perusal. No doubt the original poems suffer a good deal from the roughness with which they are here translated. Violations of metre are by no means uncommon; and the effort to pack the sense in a line by the aid of apostrophes often produces constraint and awkwardness. On the other hand, there is a constant endeavour to give the sense directly, and without paraphrase or embellishment—a merit which atones for many defects. The *Stories of Switzerland* here given form a sort of ballad history of that country from very primitive times until the beginning of the seventeenth century; and, besides their local interest, they serve to illustrate the chivalry, the religious sentiment, and the social features of mediæval life. Here may we read of the mystical origin of the Fraumünster at Zurich; of the martial wall with which Count Radbod belted Habsburg in a night; of the sluggish clock of Basel, which, by being an hour too late, saved the town from traitors; of the Knight of Bubenberg, who made the hard sacrifice of a soldier's pride for the common good; of that Countess of Valengin who celebrated her eightieth birthday by a progress amongst her vassals, whom she then relieved from feudal burdens. The Knight, the Priest, the Patriot-peasant, the snug Burgher, the Lady of gentle birth and nature, with many others, pass before us in these chronicles. They are followed by sundry legends, in which the supernatural and the fanciful predominate. The principal writers translated are, Reithard—romantic, delicate, picturesque—poet of love and chivalry in all their phases; Usteri, less varied, but more powerful, with, at times, a Rembrandt-like sombreness; Simrock, nervous and concise, whose graver passages are often lit up with a quaintness that is almost humour; Schwab, who is a sort of verbal Pre-Raphaelite with only the merits of the school; Luigi, whose strains have an ominous beauty like that of storm-clouds streaked with light. To these names we may add the well-known ones of Schiller and Uhland; but several other poets, to whose merit we can only allude, have contributed to form the volume. Our first example we select from Usteri. Count Walraff, of Thierstein, riding with his friend, has hastily affronted a priest. The latter retaliates with a menace of approaching evil. The Count parts with his friend and rides homewards, a prey to forebodings with which Nature and the dumb things around him seem to have a weird sympathy:—

Sore-grieved he rode on, but as home drew near,
E'er further fled from him his late merry cheer,
As though by degrees in him dying.
The wind blew so hot in the sultry air,
And little birds anxiously shot here and there,
As if from a falcon flying.

Off pulls he the rein, but his valiant horse
With bowed head and ears pursues its slow course,
While close to its hoofs, almost crawling,
The brave hounds press in unwonted fear,
As if they perceived some great danger near,
And whimpred at his loud calling.

Arrived at the village of Esch, he meets,
Collected in groups in the fields and streets,
The people, discussing together,
And anxiously gazing towards the sky.
To question the Count, as he draweth nigh,
All hastily round him gather.

"Such hot air descends from the neighbouring height,
The sun all rayless and wan and white,
Through heavy clouds hardly is breaking.
Hens flutter affrighted and whirl about,
The unquiet pigeons still fly in and out;
Beams, rafters, in houses are creaking.

The cattle, too, low as they ne'er did before,
And roam almost madly the wide fields o'er;
O pray, these signs meaning declare ye!"
"What they mean, God Almighty alone doth know;
We're threatened, I fear, with some terrible blow;
For the worst, my good friends, prepare ye!"

He spurs on his trembling and terrified steed,
And up the steep hill to his castle doth speed;
Dogs howls in the court he heareth.
His wife comes to meet him, the boy on her arm;
"O Lord God defend us!" she cries in alarm;
"I fear some calamity nareth!"

—The air of life in this description, its force and truth of particulars, are apparent even through a translation. We almost feel the weight of the atmosphere, and expect the earthquake which impends. From many spirited or pathetic stories we take the following by Reithard. In design, except that here the victim is human, it resembles the celebrated "Ride to Ghent," told with such spirit by Mr. Browning. Reithard, without the fiery energy of the English writer, has still those unmistakable touches that reveal the poet. The effort with which the exhausted youth drives his spear-prop into the earth will strike every reader of imagination:—

THE LINDEN-TREE AT FREIBURG.

Before the ancient council-house
At Freiburg, is
A linden-tree, whose verdant boughs
Wave in the breeze
With rustling sound; there was a day
When it was but a faded spray.
On a brave warrior's helmet then
Had it been bound,
And he who wore't, on Murten's plain
Stood well his ground;
He, when the victory was won,
In sign of triumph put it on.
The Freiburg chief's command was heard:
"Run home and say
We've won the fight! bring our friends word
This very day;
The sooner thither thou'st attained,
The quicker will their anguish end!"

At once th' obedient messenger
Full speed doth run;
His comrades the rich booty share,
But he wants none;
Is't not his greatest prize, that he
Can bring glad news of victory?

The brave young man! he runs in haste;
He does not stop;
Not once, to eat or drink or rest
On his long way;

The torrent foams, the sun shines hot,
Nigh breaks his heart,—he heeds it not.
Exhausted, panting, reaches he
The town at last;

'Mid crowds of burghers, hastily,
Breathless has passed,—
Stands where the shady linden-tree
Now waves its branches whisp'ringly.

He drives his spear in earth with might,
Thereon to lean;
His bosom pants, his eye beams bright
With joy,—he's seen

To waver,—gathering strength, he cries:
"Victory!" then he sinks and dies!

Exulting in proud happiness
Broke his true heart;
The burghers, freed from their distress,
In sorrow part;

Their joy, their triumph turned to pain,
Their festival—a funeral train!

From the boy's helmet did they pluck
The withered spray,
And there into the ground they stuck
It, where he lay,

At the same place where now we see
The green and shady linden-tree.

—Rugged as these translations often are, they have redeeming merits, and they open to the English reader new stores of genuine minstrelsy.

Vicissitudes. By William Parkinson, M.A., Rector of Langenhoe, &c. (Faithfull).—Mr. Parkinson belongs to that large class of writers whose poetical capital consists of sensible thoughts, amiable feelings, and a taste in expression which sometimes

runs into fancy. Three verses will vindicate the character of his book :—

RAINBOWS.
Not altogether sunshine
Is life, nor yet all shade;
No year without its summer,
Though happily long delay'd;
No heart without its brightness,
However tempest driven,
That feels amid the darkness
There is a God in Heaven.
The day is dull and dreary,
And pitiless the rain
Drenches the narrow landscape,
Beats on the streaming pane;
But where the cloud is blackest
The covenanted bow
Kindles its joyous beacon,
And makes the darkness glow.
Oft, too, we've raven pinions
Flap o'er the shuddering soul,
While here resound the breakers,
And there the billows roll;
Yet on the black horizon
Faith will not fail to trace
The hues of mercy blended
In love's serene embrace.

—All this is true enough in spirit and respectable in form. But for poetry that would last it is not enough that it should be free from objection: it must have the spell that wins or subdues.

NEW NOVELS.

Atherstone Priory. By L. N. Comyn. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)—The healthy tone of this domestic tale, and the distinctiveness given to each of the many young people who figure in its scenes, show that Miss Comyn possesses the same qualities of mind and culture to which Miss Yonge is indebted for her success as a writer for children. In her delineations of men and women the writer is less effective than in her descriptions of play-room life and garden frolics; but Mrs. Tennent, the strong-minded, bustling domineering wife of Dr. Tennent, is drawn with humour and spirit, the more delicate shades and minute features of the good lady's disposition being touched in with a discernment indicating genuine appreciation of character, and with that careful attention to detail which is one of the surest signs of conscientious labour. Still the book is by no means a success. Abounding in power and promise, it has faults attributable to a want of that discretion which enables an artist to see when he has done enough, and guides him to a wise selection of points for special industry. Were there no other grounds for complaint, the inordinate length of *'Atherstone Priory'* would alone justify a reprimand. The story is twice as long as a tale for children ought to be; and unfortunately, the latter half is greatly inferior to the first volume, which contains all the goodness of the narrative, and, by itself, misses so little of being a complete story, that by a very trifling amount of judicious alteration it might be made fit for presentation as an entire and harmoniously constructed work of imagination. To this earlier portion the warmest praise may be given. Lisa Kennedy, the naughty, mischievous, well-meaning, and wrong-doing girl, is an artistic creation, good in conception and excellently finished, from the time when the reader sees her throwing snow-balls in Dr. Tennent's garden, till the close of the first volume, when she is led from church a blushing bride. Had Miss Comyn terminated her labours with the marriage of her heroine, *'Atherstone Priory'* would have been a charming book of its kind; but by continuing the story, she has not only written a volume too much, but has written a volume that, besides deficiency of interest, contains more than a few errors against good sense and good taste. Lisa's married life is very disappointing, and in no way accords with the buoyant, jovial, impetuous waywardness of her opening years. The frivolous, fretful, suspicious, nambypamby married woman contradicts every promise made by the generous self-reliant girl who wins the hearts of Dr. Tennent's visitors. This sudden change is the effect of union with the man whom she loves with an ardent and a thoroughly reverential love, and who is in truth a fine, manly fellow, keenly alive to his wife's fine qualities, and altogether worthy of her affection. Unlucky marriages are often most prejudicial to feminine

character: but such a marriage as Lisa Kennedy's does not lessen the goodness and strength of the girl who is fortunate enough to make it. All that concerns Lisa's relations with her husband is objectionable. From the commencement of the distrust and jealousy which kill their first mutual love, the story of the wife's folly and the man's injustice is either unpleasant or unwholesome; and so completely does the reader lose all care for the heroine, that he is heartily glad to be quit of the burden of her acquaintance, although the end of their intercourse is brought about by the lady's illness and death. Recognition of Miss Comyn's powers prompts us to speak thus frankly of the blunders and shortcomings of her present work, which we should have dismissed with six lines of qualified commendation if we had not discerned in its better part unmistakable evidences of capability. The lady will, we doubt not, be heard of again; and whilst we encourage her to renewal of effort, we counsel her to write from her own heart, and to work within the range of her personal experiences.

Bernard Marsh: a Novel. By the late G. P. R. James. 2 vols. (Bentley.)—We have here the last work of the late G. P. R. James, one of those stiff, stately, old-fashioned, historical novels with which he has so bountifully furnished the shelves of the circulating libraries. Another form of novel-writing has sprung up since Mr. James first became a popular novelist, and the veteran writer feels that his style is *passé*, and his favourite subjects are out of date. "I remember quite well the time," he says, "when long and minute descriptions of scenery, costume, armour and personal appearance,—ay, and even character,—were highly palatable to the reader. The exquisite pictures afforded by Sir Walter Scott were the delight of intelligent minds. Men felt in reading them as if they were gazing at the glorious handiwork of a Claude or Poussin; but we have changed all that. We hear from the lips of every critic deep condemnations of long and wearisome descriptions, and every sort of stimulant, from blood and thunder to philosophical infidelity, is required to excite the public taste. A dozen throats cut in one chapter, five or six young ladies seduced by one villain, with a reasonable admixture of gambling, swindling, drinking and lying, form the best sauce to any story that can be told." Having been accustomed to cater for the lovers of Sir Walter Scott's historical romances, Mr. James begs to apologize for not being able to fabricate stories suited to the taste of the present race of novel-readers, and proceeds in flowing periods and carefully-chosen expressions to describe an old French chateau in the seventeenth century. We are formally introduced to the Great Condé, and treated to a skirmish, a duel and a touch of the plague. We are then transported to England and witness a good deal of fighting and bloodshed between the Cavaliers and Roundheads, wherein Bernard Marsh, the Earl of Dartmoor, performs prodigies of valour, and fairly earns the title of hero. There are ladies, of course, who ride for their lives for eighteen hours at a stretch, and who are besieged in farm-houses and who undergo an amount of fatigue and excitement that makes one's bones ache to read about. As for Bernard Marsh himself, he never seems to require either food or sleep. He fights and rides all day and watches and fights all night, coming out as fresh as a lark at the end of it, and always ready to sing a little plaintive ballad of his own composition at a moment's warning. At the battle of Worcester, however, Lord Dartmoor is badly wounded and taken prisoner by Cromwell's troops; and we make the acquaintance of the Protector himself, who is by no means so bad as he is painted, according to Mr. James's view of his character. We need scarcely say, that all ends happily at last, and Bernard reposes on his laurels with his Lucy at his side and two small children at his feet; and in private life and domestic happiness the cavaliers find that peace which is only for a short time interrupted by the changes of 1688.

Leslie's Guardians. By Cecil Home. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is a pretty, common-place tale, not altogether devoid of literary merit, yet

not attaining to any prominent position in the ranks of the novels of the season. It is original, inasmuch as the scene is chiefly laid at Paris, and the actors are many of them French, which gives occasion to some curious details of the manner of conducting marriages in France. Leslie Désirée Hawthorne, the heroine, is a half-French, half-English student of art in Paris. She wins the affections of an excitable young Frenchman, Louis de l'Aubonne, and as M. de l'Aubonne's parents withhold their consent to his engagement, the lovers, accompanied by Mr. Hawthorne, proceed to England, where they are united according to the English custom. It appears, however, that this marriage will not be considered legal or binding in France, and so Leslie is informed immediately after the ceremony by a casual listener to a conversation in the coffee-room of the hotel, between the bridegroom and his brother Paul, who has followed them to London in hopes of putting a stop to the proceedings. The Hawthornes, grieved and indignant at this news, resolve to break with Louis and return to Paris at once—while M. de l'Aubonne has a fever, and raves violently against his bride for forsaking him so quickly. Leslie earns enough to support herself and her mother, by painting, attains some fame, and finds some good friends among the English residents at Paris; especially Mrs. Raymond, a rich widow, who is henceforth one of "Leslie's guardians." A Mr. Maurice, an old admirer of Mrs. Raymond's, is the other guardian. He finds he is a connexion of the Hawthornes, and that some of the property he now holds should by right be transferred to Leslie. This he takes care to do at once, and the Hawthornes are put in possession of a moderate competency. Louis de l'Aubonne, meanwhile, haunts Leslie's footsteps and follows her everywhere, notwithstanding his having consented to espouse a rich young Frenchwoman of plain appearance, to whom his relations have assigned him. Stéphanie, who in her heart greatly prefers the younger brother, Paul, gains some credit for unselfishness, at little expense to her own feelings, by offering to release Louis, and leave him at liberty to follow his own inclinations. All the plotting and counter-plotting of the *fiancées* and their respective parents is amusing, and unlike anything that we meet with in English society. At length Mr. Hawthorne dies. Leslie returns to England with her friend Mrs. Raymond, and Mr. Maurice finds he likes his ward better than his former flame and co-guardian, Mrs. Raymond. Louis de l'Aubonne follows the ladies, and in a fit of jealousy of Maurice, jumps off a high cliff and cripples himself for life. After his death, Leslie consents to marry Mr. Maurice, whom Mrs. Raymond has generously made over to her, and Paul consoles the plain but worthy Stéphanie. Mrs. Raymond is left a disconsolate widow, which we are sorry for, as in our opinion, though not in that of Mr. Maurice, she is a far more lovable character than her faultless and gentle, but weak-minded friend. There are some excellent lessons on morality dispensed with a liberal pen throughout these volumes, but they are written with so little attention to all grammatical rules, and the sentences which contain them are so long and involved, that we fear they will fail in attracting the more thoughtless and careless of those who might otherwise have profited by reading this work.

Phases of Life. By Mrs. E. Smith. 2 vols. (Newby.)—We cannot say whether the author of this work has any special reason for the title she has chosen. The book consists of two separate stories, or novelettes, the scene of the first laid in England, about the date of the battle of Waterloo, and that of the other on the confines of Italy and Switzerland, in the early part of the seventeenth century. The gay little city of Pleurs, or Piuri, was overwhelmed and utterly destroyed by the fall of a huge fragment of a mountain, in the year 1618. So rapid was this terrible freak of nature, that scarcely a soul escaped; and so complete was the catastrophe, that no traces of the buried cathedral and houses were ever discovered. The course of a river was dried up, or, more probably, the springs which fed it were displaced or buried beneath an overwhelming mass. For some time it

was apprehended that the waters of the Maira were accumulating under ground; and the inhabitants of Chiavenna fled in dismay, lest they should die by the agency of water, as their neighbours had perished by land. The visitation came not entirely without warning; but so unwilling is man to believe in that which is not in the ordinary course of nature, that a peasant who stated that he saw the mountain cleaving, was only laughed at for his pains. Yet it is said that Piuri actually stood above the sepulchre of an older town which had met with a similar fate in a former age! Piuri is described as having been a place of fashionable resort, consisting chiefly (like our modern watering-places) of the mansions of the rich and great, who retired thither for rest and health during the summer months. The sober Protestant minister was wont to rebuke the inhabitants for being too much given to pleasure; and he is said to have actually predicted some fearful judgment. It is distinctly recorded that he alone fled in time, having been warned of the approaching convulsion by tales of falling rocks and by a panic among the cattle. His daughter returned to their humble abode to secure a cherished gold ring which had belonged to her deceased mother, and, remaining too long, was involved in the common destruction. Mrs. Smith could scarcely have chosen a more striking climax for her story than the extraordinary natural phenomenon of which we have given a brief outline.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Truth of the Bible upheld; or, Truth v. Science. "My Visit to the Sun." Dedicated to the *Savans* of England. By Lawrence S. Benson, of South Carolina. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—Mr. Benson upholds that light animates the universe (Gen. i. 2, 3, 4); philosophers have discarded the teachings of the Bible, and have declared for heat. To confute them, Mr. Benson set off for the Sun, found it all light without heat, and received copious explanations from the "Man in the Sun." He saw the dirty planets, heard the music of the universe, which even Mr. Babbage would have tolerated, and came back in a high state of general information, to read the *savans* of England a lecture. He outsteps the bounds of allegory, for he appeals to his own experience that the light of the sun is cold. Feeling quite unable to review this as we were, we set off to the Moon, the Man of which received us so politely that we are satisfied that Daniel O'Rourke was a slanderer. We asked if he had seen a gentleman from South Carolina, travelling to the Sun. "Yes," said he, "on the back of Wa-Wa, the wild goose!" (This Mr. Benson never mentions.) We then asked for some remark on what the solar man had said. "Oh," was the answer, "there is no such cheat as that fellow under the sun. He called himself Apollo, and pretended that he drove out every day; and once, when he got drunk, and was very near losing his place, he pretended that he had allowed his son to drive, and that the poor young man had got killed. He then took to astrology-work, and so on: at present, he is dodging people's eyes, pretending to some that light is all willow-work, to others that it is rice. As to sunlight being cold, try it, that's all: the impostor at the American gentleman and the wild goose too, as soon as they were done, which did not take long. He then went down to earth in the shape of his victim, and is publishing pamphlets to prove that he has a cool berth of it. What he wants is, a few more philosophers to eat; he is not the only one who tries to devour philosophers by pretending to uphold the Bible. Get you gone, and spoil his market; you have altered the centre of gravity of my place long enough." There was evidently an evil feeling towards his wholesale merchant on the part of our worthy retailer: but we have nevertheless thought it right to lay what he said before our readers.

The Law of Thought; Objective and Subjective. By Alex. Robertson. (Longman & Co.)—We thought this must be a treatise on logic, but we found that it is an alleged deduction of all the truths of theism. It seems to us that the word *law* is misunderstood from beginning to end; or rather, that the law which *must* act and the law which *ought* to act are

thoroughly confused together. All these *a priori* treatments of the question of Deity and its attributes are very hard indeed to keep clear of assumption of the thing to be proved. When Paley handles the axiom that "contrivance proves design," he may have had in his own mind a meaning of "contrivance" which includes "design"; or if he had not, most of his readers are sure to have it. Mr. Robertson takes no pains to avoid falling into the same pit. "The idea," he says, "of a law without a legislator is a positive absurdity." So it is, if in the meaning of "law" a lawgiver be implied. If there were no better proofs of the existence of God than that contrivance proves design and that there is no law without a legislator, atheism would have an easy victory.

Dunlop's Calculator for Instantaneous Calculating. No. II. (Houlston & Wright.)—We have already mentioned this curious undertaking, the principle of which is, a common column of prices, made to answer to several little books pasted into one binding. We cannot pronounce upon it: this must be done by those who use it.

School Class-Book of Arithmetic. Part I. By Bernard Smith, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—The larger work of this author is well known: the smaller work before us appears clear and systematic.

Homer. The Iliad; or, Achilles' Wrath; at the Siege of Ilion. Reproduced in Dramatic Blank Verse. By T. S. Norgate. (Williams & Norgate.)—A translation of Homer, unless it is intended to serve the purposes of a crib, ought certainly to be in verse, and to have some of the characteristics as well as the form of poetry; and not merely of poetry in general, but of Homer's poetry: in short, it should be Homeric. This is the first and chief requirement, for the absence of which no other excellence can compensate. It follows that the version should be not so much a translation, in the strict sense of the term, as an imitation. The translator should not think of rendering line for line, still less word for word, but rather endeavour to embody the ideas of the original as much as possible in Homer's manner,—to catch the spirit rather than follow the letter of his poetry, so as to convey to an unlearned English reader some such impression as it awakened in the ancient Greeks, or now produces, in a less degree, on the mind of a classical scholar. Tried by this test, Mr. Norgate's translation is unquestionably a failure. It wants the smoothness and music of poetry of any sort, not to mention the grandeur, life, beauty, and other inimitable excellencies of Homer. The metre chosen may be appropriate enough; but there are too many limping lines and broken words, too many awkward inversions and forced constructions, and the phraseology is altogether too quaint and inelegant. Mr. Norgate is too close a copyist. In his anxiety to reproduce Homer's meaning, without any addition, alteration or omission, he misses his tone and general effect. Nor, though tolerably faithful on the whole, is he by any means always accurate in his renderings. The following description of the Grecian host, taken from the second book, is as favourable a specimen as we could find:—

Spake he thus: whereat the Chief
Of chieftains, Agamemnon, was not loth
To yield compliance: straightway then he bade
The clear-voiced heralds cry aloud and summon
The long-haired Argives to the fight. They cried,
Whereat the host right soon were all assembled.
Then with Atreides did the love-loving prince
Dart along to and fro,—ordering the ranks:
And with them went Athene, the Bright-eyed,
Wearing her precious undecaying Egis,
Immortal; whence hung waving, all of gold,
Well-plaited all, a hundred tags,—and each
Worth a full hundred beaves: herewith she darted
Flashing along throughout the Achaian host
To urge them forward; and in each man's heart
She stirred up strength, for combat and for fight
Unceasing. And to them forthwith the battle
Became more sweet than sailing back again
In hollow ships to reach their fatherland.
Like as a wasteful fire, past power of telling,
Lights up the brushwood on a mountain's tops,
And the bright shine thereof is seen afar—
Even so,—as these men stepped along, did brightness,
Beaming on all sides from their marvellous brass,
Through the clear air up-reach e'en unto heaven.
And They,—yea, like as flocks of winged fowls,
Far-spread,—of geese, or cranes, or long-necked swans,
In the Asian meadow, by Cayster's river,
Fly here and there rejoicing in their wings,

As with loud clang they settle down before it,
And all the meadow screams again,—So of These
The many tribes, from camp-hut and from ship,
Poured forth upon Scamander's plain; and the Earth
All rang again right terrible to hear
Under the feet of horses and of men.
And on Scamander's flowery mead they stood,
Countless, as leaves and flowers burst forth in season.
And like thick swarms of stinging-flies, that rove
About a cattle-stall in early summer
When pails are drenched with milk,—so against the Trojans
Stood countless on the field the long-haired Argives,
Longing full fain to dash them all in pieces.
And like as goat-herds easily part asunder
Wide-spreading flocks of goats, when mixed at pasture,—
So here, so there, did now the chiefs divide
And marshal These, for going forth to fight.
And 'mongst his captains came king Agamemnon,
Like thunder-loving Zeus in head and eyes,—
At girt,—like Ares, and for chest,—Poseidon.
As—in a herd of kine,—far beyond all
Out foremost stands the bull; for he, distinguished,
Shows himself forth among the herded cows,—
Even so the son of Atreus on that day
Did Zeus set forth, midst many chieftain princes,
Distinguished, yea the foremost of them all.

—We have observed that in passages like the above, where energy and force of expression are required, Mr. Norgate is more successful. It is in those which demand delicate touches to express the more tender emotions, that he fails most. His *beautified* is "a strong and full translation, in easy, plain, simple English, and in some one metre, without stanzas, that shall have a continuous and rapid flight." He is not the first who has failed to carry out his own idea, nor will he be the last. We doubt even the adequacy of his conception. He appears to dwell too exclusively upon strength and simplicity, forgetting, or unduly depreciating, the importance of sweetness, tenderness, and beauty.

Anecdotes of Heraldry. By C. N. Elvin. (Bell & Daldy.)—We have not for many years met with a book wherein the hopeful character of the subject was so completely marred by its execution as is the case with this one. What stories might not be told about "the origin of the armorial bearings of many families," that being the subject chosen by Mr. Elvin? What stories have not and might not be invented in connexion therewith? What a manner might be employed in telling those veritable legends or brilliant inventions every reader can, of course, conceive for himself. Considering the popular character of his book, Mr. Elvin exhibits a respectable amount of research, and he is not to be blamed for leaving out much that he might have produced. He, nevertheless, tells his tales in a way that gives them no body, no vitality; and when a legend has vigour of its own, he is just powerful enough to murder it tamely. One little anecdote we must borrow, as showing a stretch of art beyond the conception of the illustrious Mr. Bugg, who became Norfolk-Howard. We hope it is true. It seems that the family of Tripp,—being originally Howards,—obtained their later cognomen by means of Henry the Fifth, who asked how they (the "they" being, according to Mr. Elvin, the Howards, but probably means the whole army) took the town and castle of Boulogne. A Howard answered, "I tripped up the walls." Said Henry the Fifth, with a power of humour which reminds one of his early friend Sir John Falstaff, and proves the truth of that knight's boast, that he was the cause of wit in others, "Tripp shall be thy name, and no longer Howard." Mr. Elvin does not seem to see the joke, nor the reproof of a boaster which it contained. The author has but a mean opinion of the value of his own book, for he has not taken the trouble to add to it a list of contents, much less an index.

Parochial Mission Women. By Sir William Page Wood. (Faithfull.)—Under this title Sir W. P. Wood has published a paper which was read at the Church Congress, Manchester, in October, 1863. Sir William gives an account of the first origin of the institution of Parochial Mission Women. Differing from the Bible Women only in being made a part of the Church of England parochial system, the agents sent among the poor are chosen upon the same principle as those described in 'The Missing Link.' The mission woman, like the Bible woman, must be chosen from the lower ranks, who has herself had to struggle with poverty and dirt, and can therefore enter better into the wants and temptations of the poor she visits than

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the clergyman of the parish or the district visitors. The mission woman is not to be a Scripture reader, or a teacher of religious doctrines, nor is she to give relief in the shape of alms. She is merely to report to the clergyman of the parish, through her lady superintendent, of the destitution, spiritual or temporal, of the people among whom she is sent. She is to teach cleanliness, economy, prudence and sobriety. She is to suggest the education of the children, and give help and useful directions on the nursing of the sick. She is to inculcate the habit of church-going and to discourage improvidence and disorder. "The mission woman," says the Vice-Chancellor, "drops in as a neighbour and a friend." It is, moreover, intended to add trained nurses to the mission establishment. There are now seventy-one of these mission women working in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, and others have been established at Plymouth, Exeter, Reading, Plumstead and Chatham. Fresh applications are continually received, and only the necessary funds are needed to provide mission women in many other parts of England.

M. Théodore Karcher, whose *Rienzi, Drame en Cinq Actes, etc.* (Rienzi, a Drama in Five Acts, &c.) [Nutt] is before us—five as tough acts as we ever grappled with—is possibly too good a Frenchman to be aware that a tragedy exists on the story of Rienzi by that individual Englishwoman of genius, and homeliest-looking of thorough gentlemen, Mary Russell Mitford,—the most successful historical tragedy ever produced in England by a woman—no scandal against the fantastic Duchess of Newcastle! But if, knowing such a fact, he dreamed of superseding the older play by this effort of his, we cannot but call him cool as well as bold. He has attempted no less difficult a task than that of employing the rhymed verse which, from the pen of Corneille, came in such stately flow, especially when a Rachel was there to declaim it. But whereas Corneille was a poet great enough to carry off a costume as conventional as *Macbeth's* Ramilies wig, or *Perdita's* Pompadour petticoat and Martin fan, M. Karcher is not. We cannot encourage him to conceive that his '*Rienzi*' will attain to stage honours—the tragedy being, as we have said, very tough indeed. It is dedicated to a great French tragic author, among whose many and prominent faults toughness, at least, is not included—we mean M. Victor Hugo. With this play on a Roman story we may couple *Garibaldi; or, the Hero of Italy: a Grand Dramatic Oration to "The Hero of the Age,"* by Scott Hamilton. (Belfast, Johnston.)—This is an odd piece of business, among the *dramatis personæ* of which figure, of course, the General, but also Cavour, Col. Peard, Signor Mazzini, and Hopkins, an English volunteer, who speaks the most unmitigated St. Mary Axe. There is only one female character, "a Dowager-Mother of the King." The "grand ovation" is written in probable prose, which is as dry as M. Karcher's French verse is tough.

Of Religious Publications we have received: *Elijah: Four University Sermons*, by Walter W. Shirley (Macmillan & Co.),—*Lectures on the Prayer Book*, by F. C. Massingberd (Rivingtons),—Part I. of *Popular Appeal in favour of a New Version of Scripture* (Perth, Sidey),—*The Teaching of a Silent Preacher* (Bell & Daldy),—*An Essay on Church Revision*, by a late Etonian (Miall),—*The Catholic Monitor: being Meditations for the Morning and Evening of every Day of the Month, selected from the Work of the Rev. J. Craig* (Edinburgh, MacLaren),—*The Encouragements of Ordination: a Sermon preached at the Ordination of the Bishop of London*, by the Dean of Westminster (Parker),—*Hymns, Old and New, for Church and Home, and for Travel, by Land or Sea*, by the Rev. T. Davis (Longman),—*A Discourse against Hero-Making in Religion*, by Francis W. Newman (Trübner & Co.),—*Alterations in the Burial Service superseded by a Revival of Spiritual Discipline*, by the Rev. W. Pomeroy (Rivingtons),—*The Book of Prayer for the House of Prayer* (Wertheim),—*A Commentary, Practical and Exegetical, on the Lord's Prayer*, by the Rev. W. Denton (Rivingtons),—*Son, Thou art ever with me: a Sermon*, by the Rev. C. J. Vaughan (Macmillan),—*Reflections on the Psalms of David as inspired Compositions, and as indicat-*

ing "the Philosophy of Jewish Faith," by Jacobus (Trübner & Co.);—and from Messrs. J. H. & J. Parker, *A Sermon on the Use of Forms*, by the Rev. E. N. Dumbleton; *The Duty of Christian Fearlessness: a Sermon*, by the Rev. C. C. Aldridge; and *Pentecostal Fear: a Sermon*, by the Rev. J. Keble.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

About the World, by author of 'The Gentle Life,' sm. post 8vo. 6s.
Almon's Cardinal Pole, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Almon's History of Europe, 1845—52, Vol. 4, cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d.
Another 'Story of the Gums,' &c., by The Fraser Reviewer, 2s. 6d.
Beattie and Goldsmith's Poetical Works (Nimmo's edit.), 3/6 cl.
Bene Codex Cautabrigensis, edit. by Scrivener, 4to. 25s. cl.
Biglow Papers, 4th edit. 6s. 1s. 3d. swd.
Birka's Exodus of Israel, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Blake (G. E.), Memorial Sketch of, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Bohn's Illust. Lib.: 'Maxwell's Irish Rebellion,' illust. 6th ed. 7/6
Bratton's Universal Commercial Correspondence, 6 Languages, 20s.
Burns's Poems (Elzevir Series), new edit. 18mo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Carrington's Foreign Measures and their English Values, 8vo. 6s.
Christian Comfort, by author of 'Emblems of Jesus,' 6s. 2/6
Codd's Lectures on 3rd Chapter of Isaiah, 6s. 3/6 cl.
Cookery for English Households, by a French Lady, cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, &c., post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Davidson's Family Devotions, with Music, 4to. 2s. cl.
Humphreys's Treatise on Book of Common Prayer, 3rd ed. 12mo. 4/6
Illustrated News, Vol. 44, folio, 18s. cl.
Johnson's Lives of English Poets, V. 1 (Oxford Eng. Classics), 3/6
Kingsley's Heroes, 3rd edit. 6s. 3/6 cl.
Kingsley's Rensselaer, cheap edit. cr. 8vo. 6s. cl.
Landell's Cross of Christ, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Menzies' History of Windsor Great Park and Forest, 8s. 5s. hf. mor.
Milton's Poetical Works, cr. 8vo. 6s. cl. (Nimmo's red-line edit.)
Mr. & Mrs. Ashton, by author of 'Margaret and Bridesmaids,' 2s.
Mossell's Spiritual Songs, 4th edit. 6s. 4/6 cl.
Pope's Poetical Works (Nimmo's edit.), 1s. 6s. 3/6 cl.
Popular Science Review, Vol. 3, 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.
Primer of Man, Origin, Declension, & Restoration of the Race, 6s.
Ruff's Guide to the Turf, Supplement, 1854, 12mo. 1s. 6d. swd.
Shakespeare, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 12s. cl. (Nimmo's red-line edit.)
Shakespeare's Tempest, &c. and the Notes by Jephson, 6s. 3/6
Stevenson's A Heart Twice Won, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl.
Thomas's Denis Donne, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. cl.
Toddler's Highland Tour, cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d.
Vaughan's Rays of Sunlight, 4th edit. 6s. 3/6 cl.
Visit to Aunt Agnes, 4to. 2s. 6d. swd.

THE GREAT CASE OF INQUIRY.

The Great Inquiry goes on.

Two months ago a couple of letters, addressed by the Rev. James Brierley, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Mossley, to the Archbishop of York, were sent to us for insertion. We declined to publish those letters, or even to discuss the matters contained in them; not because we thought them either trivial or impertinent, so much as because they appeared to be a statement on one side, wanting the needful answer and correction, the publication of which letters might have caused some prejudice to arise against the eminent prelate to whom they were addressed. It was so unlike the author of 'The Laws of Thought' either to leave a proper query without reply or to shrink from the avowal of his own intellectual position in front of any difficulty fairly calling on him for solution, that we felt convinced an answer had been sent, or would soon be sent, to Mr. Brierley. That answer, accidentally delayed, has now been received, and published in the daily papers,—though without the necessary explanation of the previous letters.

Mr. Brierley, as we hear, is a gentleman of family in Cheshire; a landed proprietor and a magistrate of his county, as well as a good scholar, a pious Christian, and a popular clergyman of the Church of England. When the Kaffir chief stirred up Bishop Colenso to inquire into the state of the sacred text, Mr. Brierley was a man of orthodox views; and when the prelatical criticism on the Pentateuch appeared in type, he set himself eagerly to expose the Bishop's want of logic. Like some other men who could be named, Mr. Brierley got entangled in the arguments of his adversary; and the end of his exercise was a thorough conviction that Dr. Colenso had made out his points. In this conclusion he may have been quite wrong; but he had come to it honestly and in the way of inquiry. So far the case is clear, and thus far it would excite no interest beyond the circle in which Mr. Brierley lives and serves.

But in the course of reading which led him to this unexpected and unwelcome result, Mr. Brierley came across a volume of controversy, which had been written by a layman, and dedicated, by permission, to the Archbishop of York. This volume had been quoted by Dr. Colenso, in his celebrated 'Letter to the Laity,' as a work circulating under the sanction, as it seemed, of Dr. Thomson, and containing a number of admissions with regard to the Mosaic books of the very same kind which the orthodox organs were condemning in Dr. Colenso's

volumes. For example, to quote Mr. Brierley's citations, the Layman (and by implication the Archbishop) declares "that the Pentateuch is the work of various authors; that more than one-fifth of it at least was written after the conquest of Canaan, and therefore not by the hand of Moses; that a variety of explanatory notes, additions, and occasional alterations, with a few passages of greater length, chiefly from other ancient narratives, were introduced by a writer of much later date, very probably in the days of Saul;" that "many portions of the Pentateuch could not have proceeded from the pen of Moses, or even have been written under his direction."

Mr. Brierley was very much startled by these declarations from his own side of the argument. Were they orthodox? Were they the views of his Metropolitan? He knew nothing of the Layman. He only knew the Primate. The Layman on the title-page was to him a mere shadow, who might be a something or who might be a nothing. The important fact was the dedication. No name, no personality, appeared in connexion with these startling avowals, except that of the Archbishop of York. But then the Archbishop was otherwise known as a zealous defender of the orthodox faith as defined in the Articles and formularies—which some persons suppose to include a belief in the perfect unity of authorship in the Five Books, as well as in plenary inspiration and eternity of punishments. Of all these elements of faith Dr. Thomson has made himself the champion; most of all, if we may judge him by his recent Charge, of the existence of those everlasting fires about the fallacy of which so many learned men have honest doubts, and so many good men entertain earnest hopes. A prelate who can write with complacency of hell, as though it were only a form of thought, is not likely to be squeamish on minor points. Dr. Thomson says:—

"The doctrine of a terminable punishment for the wicked finds no countenance whatever from Holy Scripture. Those who have maintained it can do no more than suggest plausible explanations of texts that make against them; even they must admit that there is not one passage of Scripture that clearly authorizes the hope of restoration for the sinner once condemned. On the other hand, the declarations that the punishment of the wicked is eternal are many, and those most clear and emphatic. Eternal wrath put into antithesis with eternal life; eternal chains; the wrath of God abiding on a man so that he shall never see life; the worm that never dieth; can all these be explained away? Even if they could, not one of them promises salvation for the sinner once condemned. If they were not conclusive for everlastingness, they would not be in favour of the salvation of the wicked at the last. On the other hand, the doctrine that the wicked are punished for ever would be gathered not from these express texts alone, but from the whole tenor of Scripture, which speaks of this life as our probation and of the next as our reward, which represents the judgment as final; which is utterly silent as to any economy of probation after death. I beseech my brethren of the clergy to beware of exceeding or departing from the statements of Scripture upon this awful subject. We are in the hands of a just God, who has revealed in Holy Writ His way of dealing with His creatures so far as we need to know it for a guide to our faith and a motive to practical duties. Let us rest in that revelation."

Knowing that such were the opinions of his Metropolitan, Mr. Brierley had every right to feel astonished that doubts as to whether Moses wrote the Pentateuch were circulating in his name. As became a dutiful son of the Church, he wrote to his Metropolitan, calling his attention to these statements of the Layman, and asking to be informed whether Dr. Thomson concurred in such results of criticism and inquiry.

To this query Dr. Thomson has now replied:—

"I have since read the letter of Dr. Colenso, in which he quotes passages from the work of 'A Layman,' and am bound to say that I do not concur in those passages; that I accepted the dedication of the 'Layman's' work from having formed

a favourable opinion of a former work of his; that I do not consider that the fact of a dedication to me, with or without permission, commits me to all the contents of the book so dedicated; and that, in point of fact, I had not read one word of the book before publication, and up to this time I only know it through Dr. Colenso's extracts. I hope you will no longer circulate the letter in which you make what I consider an unwarranted use of my name. Surely it was never held till now that because a work is dedicated to a person in a public position he is responsible for the whole of its contents. I repeat that I do not concur in the views obtained in the passages quoted. But as to any 'public withdrawal of my patronage from the book,' I must beg to decline to do anything of the kind, not having found time to study it and form a fair opinion of its whole contents. You may make what use you choose of this letter."

Can any fair critic receive this letter as an answer? With all our great admiration of Dr. Thomson's genius, we own to feeling that this way of shirking a difficulty is not worthy of his intellectual powers. In the first place, we feel compelled to ask whether Dr. Thomson accepts a dedication without reading proof-sheets of the book? If so, we venture to say that his practice is as singular as he must now feel it to be unwise. Does he allow writers to connect his name with subjects in which he feels so little interest that the volumes thus introduced to the world are allowed to lie on his table half a year unread? If so, we again venture to say that his practice is both singular and unwise.

In the next place, though we think it an open question how far a dedicatee is fairly responsible for the opinions advanced in a volume which, for commercial or friendly reasons, makes use of his name, there can be no doubt that the public receives a dedication as implying relations and agreements between writer and patron of a more or less intimate kind. The very fact of dedication assumes previous communication. In a great measure, it implies fellowship, solidarity, and responsibility. It would be a positive offence for one man to ask another for the patronage of a book containing sentiments which he was known to disapprove. No one would dream of dedicating a work against monarchy to the Queen, or a tirade against nobility to the Duke of Norfolk. Would Dr. Thomson have accepted the dedication of Dr. Newman's 'Apologia'? Every one is aware of the conventional rule on this subject; and the fact now stated, that the Archbishop of York allowed a controversial work to carry his name into thousands of parsonages, and other houses, without taking the trouble to see that it contained nothing contrary to his religious views, is, to say the least of it, a very surprising fact.

It seems very difficult to believe that all has been now said, and that no part of the explanation has miscarried by the way. Would the missing link be found in the Bishopsthorpe despatch-box?

A SWISS FESTIVAL.

Berne, July 21, 1864.

THERE is no prettier treat for eye and ear than a great Swiss singing festival, especially when it happens to be held in this picturesque old town. It needed the attractive memories of the pleasure derived from such a music meeting at Berne many a summer ago to tempt me and my companions astray from our comfortable quarters in the quaint little town of Altdorf, which all travellers pass through and scarcely any deign to pause in, little wotting of the wonderfully beautiful green valleys and fantastic peaks which spread out from it all the way to Amsteg on either side the valley of the Reuss.

So in the early morning of last Saturday, the 16th of July, the first day of the festival, we steamed up the matchless dark-green lake to Lucerne, there to take the train for Berne. We had for travelling companions on board the boat some dozen or so of Altdorf men of various rank and age, with some of whom we had exchanged greetings of an evening in the guest-room of our host of the Golden Key. All of them now, dressed in their very best, with crimson "Sänger" badges in their button-holes,

were holding serious consultation over their music-books, from the tall, grey-headed "Herr Doctor," with loose, white neckerchief and shroud, sharp face, like a Nuremberg toy, to the sturdy locksmith who may be seen standing grimy-faced on the threshold of his shop, not far from the grotesquely-painted tower said to have been Tell's prison, any day when the diligence crosses the Altdorf market-place. It had happened the evening before, that, strolling into the church about sunset, we had heard this small band of singers rehearsing for the festival, and had been greatly struck and delighted with the admirable intonation and delicate light and shade with which they performed their allotted piece, a wild Northern *Volkswiese*, full of character and sadness, without the slightest orchestral accompaniment. So we all had a kindly fellow-feeling for our "men of Uri," and heartily wished them good speed in the contest; but what were twelve among the three thousand singers who were to compete for the prizes?

The Lucerne train carried us on to our destination under a blazing sun which would have seemed ultra-hot even in Italy, and which increased the irksomeness of the many petty delays and inconvenient arrangements with which this Central-Bahn is sorely beset. But at last we did sweep across the lofty railway bridge over the Aar, and passed under lofty arches of moss and flowers crowned with streaming gonfalon of red and white, into Berne, dressed out in garlands, banners, and worked hangings mingled with inscriptions, till the grey old streets with their many fountains and grave turreted mansions seemed like the vistas of a huge parti-coloured pleasure garden. Lucky indeed we might, and did, think ourselves to get apartments in a decent hotel, after many unsuccessful applications at others, for the city was literally brimful of guests.

The first festival ceremony was announced to take place at six o'clock on the Saturday evening, and consisted in the solemn reception of the whole band of three thousand singers at the *Fest-hütte*, an immense wooden building, erected for the occasion on a hill close above the town. As six o'clock turned out to mean seven, we had ample time to wander about this monster *festival-cottage*, containing endless double rows of tables and benches, each table labelled with the name of the singing society to which it was destined (for I ought to observe that this festival is a competition of societies, and not of cantons), a lofty gallery for spectators, a lower one for bands of music, and a tribune whence speeches were to be addressed to the meeting. Circles of gas-jets hung from the roof by hundreds, as yet of course unlighted; banners and greenery decorated every part of the building, troops of trim Mädchen in snow-white habit-shirt, dark bodice, and handsome silver chains, bustled about, setting forth thousands of tumblers in preparation for the thirsty *cortège* about to arrive. There were tables also appropriated to foreigners and "honour-guests," and printed lists of the provisions and wines to be procured, with their prices. Pithy inscriptions here, too, were not wanting. Among them I could not resist taking down the following queer verse:—

Sang und Wein für dieses Leben
Gaben sind's von Gott gegeben,
Doch gehört, nach Martin Luther,
Auch ein Wein dazu, ein guter.

—which may be roughly Englished thus:—

Song and love are sent from heaven;
Two good gifts to mortals given.
But, on Martin Luther's word,
Wine, good wine, makes up the third.

Just after seven o'clock the band at the head of the great procession, whose arrival was announced by twenty-two guns from the Cathedral terrace, came clashing up the ascent to the *Fest-hütte*. Behind it followed the societies in long array, each headed by its banner-bearer carrying the richly-embroidered flag and distinguished by especially gay accoutrements, sash or baldric, white gauntlets and waving plume. Several bands were also dispersed at intervals through the procession, and played alternately as the train came on. Arrived at the foot of the terrace on which the *Fest-hütte* stood, the whole mass clustered together with their banner-bearers and flags gathered in the van at the bottom of the steps leading up to the façade.

At the top of these steps stood the last year's President of the United Federal *Sänger-verein* to receive them, flanked by notables of the city, the gold-fringed badges on whose arms showed that they were also stewards of the festival. On either hand of this group stood a table covered with a white cloth, and decked with gaudy silver and silver-gilt cups, prizes won by the singers of Berne in former contests, and these, as well as whole battalions of wine-glasses around them, were filled, from a huge pile of bottles beneath each table, with pale gold-coloured wine, which I hope was as good as it looked tempting. The whole summit of the hill, the terrace, and the gallery on the façade, were crowded with a great throng of people, and away on the horizon, where a heavy heat-mist had brooded all day, the setting sunbeams were parting the great swathes of cloud, and giving fitful glimpses of the mighty glacier-chain of the Oberland, rosy with evening light. An eloquent speech was then addressed to the assembly by the late President of the Federal Singing Society, Herr von Salis, who is, I believe, also a member of the National Council, and the banner of the society was duly consigned by him to the President for the coming year, Herr Schenke, who also spoke at considerable length, enlarging on the benefit conferred on every country, and more especially on Switzerland, by the humanizing and refining influences of the singing societies established within the last half-century. Both speeches were received with fervent applause, and I remarked, for the first time, the admirable effect of the shout of "*Es lebe hoch! hoch!*" accompanied by a long-drawn chord from wind instruments. After the speeches and the singing of two national hymns, the singers crowded up the steps and into the *Fest-hütte*. There was plenty of employment found for the smart silver cups and the humbler wine-glasses in health-drinking and hob-nobbing between hosts and guests; and then the gas-jets throughout the building were lighted, and the great crowd began to fill the tables within, and the score of gawky hobbledohys, representing the Federal army, who, standing in a very wavy line on the crest of the hill, had fancied they were keeping order all through the ceremony, in virtue of sundry fierce onslaughts on small boys and toddling old peasant-women, shambled off into the town, exchanging grins of congratulation on the performance of such a difficult duty.

Assuredly, the ancient City of the Bear was no place for quiet rest on that Saturday night, when, with every quarter's chime of the sober old clocks, came a fresh tramp of some roystering party along the streets, with loud songs, not over tuneful, and screams of laughter, and reckless banging at street-doors, till long after dawn, though the *Fest-hütte* had closed at midnight. Then came another brilliant morning, and with it, between eight and nine o'clock, the march of the procession of singers, with bands and banners, to the Cathedral, where the first concert, consisting only of *Welt-gesang*, or competitive singing between the different societies, was to take place. The nave of the fine old church was more than half filled up with seats for the audience, while an immense raised tribune, sloping from the great organ, at the western end, was erected for the singers. The pieces of music performed at this first concert were styled *popular* music in the excellent little *libretti* which were in every one's hands, and the performances of the afternoon concert were distinguished as *Art-music* (*Kunst-musik*). But why this difference should have been made between them, seeing that the greater number of pieces were by professional composers, mostly Swiss or German, I cannot tell. Very admirable was the *ensemble* and very rich the fullness of tone with which many of the societies executed the sometimes extremely complicated music allotted to them. The simpler melodies, however, seemed, as usual, to go nearer to the hearts of the audience, and two or three called forth from them the expressly forbidden tribute of a burst of applause. One of these was 'Ligia Grischu,' or the Grey League, a popular song of the Grisons in the Romansch dialect, which, besides being full of a rude and stirring melody, was sung with such spirit by the peasants

of Kanz, that its effect was quite irresistible. Our friends, the men of Uri, too, acquitted themselves excellently well in their fisher's song, and several of the other part-songs were full of beauty and well performed, all being of course *unaccompanied*.

At twelve the concert ended and soon afterwards the sound of three cannon shots summoned the whole body of singers to their midday meal at the *Fest-hütte*. All day long, indeed, and, alas! all night, the town seemed ringing with their bands of music and marchings hither and thither. The societies wore no distinguishing uniform; but most of them were to be known by the different make, colour, or trimming of the hats of each *posse*. Some were gay with the bright-coloured feathers fastened with red and white federal crosses, of which the town was full. Some wore hats of a peculiar coloured straw; some bunches of flowers. One large party, the *Lieder Kranz* of Geneva, I believe, wore knots of the bright pink *Alperrose* in white straw hats, an adornment which reminded me of a conversation I had listened to a few evenings before at the Golden Key in Altdorf, where a corpulent old Canon of Bellinzona was holding forth to one of the notables of the place respecting the grievous shortcomings of a bishop holding one, but I know not which, of the Swiss sees, and wound up the list of Monsignore's misdoings by this terrible climax, "Why, he absolutely disgraces his profession by sticking Alprosen in his hat!" However that might be, the men of Geneva did not disgrace their musical calling by their pretty uniform badge, for they did right good service in the afternoon's concert.

At two o'clock the Cathedral began to fill again, and again the *Wett-gesang* was performed with various merit until past six. I could not help remarking, throughout the performances, the immense superiority of the German verses sung, to the miserable doggerel which so often disgraces English and Italian *libretti*. Many of the pieces had no lack of picturesque power and true love of nature and "Fatherland" in them. The words of the few French part-songs were, without exception, beneath criticism.

In the evening, there was more jollity at the *Fest-hütte*, when speeches were delivered from the tribune and healths drunk, and the fair dames of Berne in considerable numbers took part in the festivity.

On Monday, at half-past two, the great concert took place, in which the whole strength of the 3,000 voices, united to a numerous orchestra, performed a number of choruses, the effect of which, in that great church, was infinitely grand and striking. Not one, however, equalling in grandeur the opening chorale, by Scheideemann, 'Wie herrlich strahlt der Morgenstern,' in which the great tide of voice was accompanied by the full organ. It seemed a pity that the concert did not close with such another chorus, instead of a long and elaborate, but somewhat washy, composition, called 'Der Schwur im Rütli' (the vow at Rütli), with orchestral accompaniments, recitatives, and single songs—one of which, however, a pretty but not original melody, charmingly sung by Herr Schild, created great enthusiasm. Herr Schild was, I believe, quite lately a medical student at Berne, but is now about to study music as a profession. He has a rarely beautiful and powerful tenor voice, and with good training will, I should think, be heard of hereafter in the musical world. The few English who were present at the Bernese festival must have been, as I was, not a little amused at hearing 'Home, sweet Home!' sung at the great concert, in alternate semi and full chorus, and to see the excellent translation of the words in the libretto headed 'Völklied.' The sweet familiar song was charmingly sung in its new dignified form, and rewarded with hearty applause by the crowded audience.

Immediately after the close of the grand concert, the procession of singers, with bands and flags, betook itself to the *Fest-hütte*, for the distribution of the prizes. These were arranged on two tables at the head of the steps leading up to the façade, while in the centre stood a tribune, from which a worthy burgher of the town, in a good-humoured, rambling speech, broken by sips of

wine from a huge silver goblet, "to clear his throat," announced the winners of the first three or "crowned" prizes; and as each was proclaimed, two guns boomed from the ramparts, and a long-drawn chord from the bands accompanied the *civats*. The singers of Horgen had the first prize; the men of Kanz, with their wild song of the 'Grey League,' the second; and, to our great pleasure, our good friends of Altdorf carried off the third, a handsome cup, supported by the figure of a bear, in chased silver. A long list of other prizes followed, and only three singing societies remained unrewarded; but, as a Bernese dame assured me, they would bide their time another year, for there were no jealousies among them! Then a national song was sung, and healths were drunk, the wine being brought this time in a small ornamented barrel, garlanded with moss; and the Federal army made insane bayonet charges at trespassing old women, and the *Fest-hütte* was full till midnight, and looked, from a distance, like a golden enchanted castle, with its open fir-wood galleries all alight with the hundreds of lamps. And the streets were noisier than ever all night; nay, the racket did not subside even at noon next day, when some of the "Odd Fellows" of the gathering were parading the town to the music of drums and fifes, and garlanded with *leeks*, grapes, radishes, and vegetable-marrows; while two huge cabbages on poles headed the train. And so ended the Bernese Singing Festival of 1864; and I heartily wish the day were come when similar provincial gatherings shall take place among our own popular institutions.

TH. T.

THE MORGUE OF PARIS.

Paris, July, 1864.

ONE of the institutions of Paris has been disturbed, demolished in fact, and reconstructed on a scale worthy of the new theatres and other places of amusement. The old Morgue was certainly one of the lions of Paris; it was not an agreeable or even an attractive place of exhibition to a man of delicate sensibility, but it had much of the charm of a melo-drama for one class of men, and of women too; and the scientific, the curious and the idle made up a long and very mixed list of visitors. The little low building is gone from its old site on the bank of the fatal river which supplied it with full four-fifths of its ghastly tenants, and a new and much grander one has risen up in the rear of the Church of Notre Dame, at the eastern point of the *Ile de la Cité*. It is not, however, with the new monument, but with the old charnel-house that we have to do at this moment.

Paris, of course, is the capital of the civilized world—French writers tell us so once or twice a week, and therefore we are bound to take note of the fact—and in some matters, such as suicide for instance, her pre-eminence is unquestioned and unquestionable; she is as famous in this respect as Cologne for her perfumes—of various kinds, and as Newcastle for coals and pickled salmon. It is a curious fact that the "gayest" and "most intellectual people on the face of the earth" should exhibit the greatest eagerness to escape—"Anywhere! anywhere! out of the world;" but such is the fact as regards Paris, the continental *salon*, even during the prosperous and happy reign of the Third Napoleon. Let us leave the question of suicide for a moment, and look at the general statistics of the old Morgue, which are now made public. It appears that during the last ten years there were received within those walls no less than 3,344 bodies, or nearly one for each day in the year; of these 493 were those of children, a fact which gives rise, especially in the minds of those who have studied the criminal statistics of France, and particularly of Paris, during the last few years, to a train of thoughts of the most terrible description. The rest consisted of 2,331 bodies of the male sex, and 520 females.

It appears that about seven out of eight bodies are recognized by relatives or friends, and that, on the average, these are identified within one day and fifty-four minutes, so exact are the records of this dead-house. This latter fact is not in accordance with the notions prevalent in the public mind on the subject, which, perhaps, is of little

consequence, but when we find that the friends of the deceased persons are naturally so anxious to claim, or, at least, to recognize the bodies, that scarcely two days are allowed to elapse without this being done, and that this average must certainly be immensely increased by the fact of some few corpses remaining without identification for several days, we may well ask, what is the object of bringing all these bodies together to make a disgusting exhibition in the heart of a great city, to accustom the young, the vicious and the ignorant to the sight of horrors, while the act of identification must often be delayed from the fact of the remains being, in many cases, exhibited miles distant from the spot where death occurred, or from that of the former home of the deceased and his family or connexions? The new Morgue is said to be perfect with respect to sanitary arrangements, but if higher views had been taken into account, if the moral education of the living masses had been duly considered, we cannot help thinking that the only proper way of dealing with the institution would have been to improve it off the face of the earth, or at least to decentralize it, and to let each district keep and bury its own dead.

Of the 2,851 bodies of men and women received at the old Morgue during the past ten years, 1,766 are set down as the result of suicide; and concerning these some curious information is given. It appears that self-destruction is at its maximum between the ages of 30 and 40, that it commences between 10 and 15 and dwindles to almost nothing after 70, which is not surprising, the suicides between 10 and 20 being three times more numerous than those committed after the age of 70 years. As regards the supposed causes—for, in this case, there must be a margin left for imperfection of judgment—it appears that insanity and suicidal monomania account for more than one quarter of the whole; drunkenness and disgust of life, each, for about one-tenth; absolute poverty for nearly the same proportion; misfortune and incurable diseases, each, for nearly as many; next, and close upon these, come disappointed love, domestic misery and misconduct of the suicide himself; accusation of theft stands for about 1 in 26; fever and delirium for 1 in 38; and vexation caused by the remonstrances of others about 1 in 57. This, however, applies only to the male sex; in the case of women insanity stands first, disappointed affection second, disgust of life third, drunkenness fourth, starvation fifth, domestic misery sixth, and incurable disease seventh.

As regards the mode adopted, out of the 1,766 cases recorded at the Morgue, 1,414 had recourse to drowning, 114 to hanging, 98 to fire-arms, 56 to the fumes of charcoal, 46 precipitated themselves from buildings or other elevated places, 16 made use of cutting weapons and instruments, 11 only had recourse to poison, 7 threw themselves beneath railway or other carriages, and 4 killed themselves by swallowing alcohol. Another table informs us that more than one-third of the whole of these suicides were committed between the hours of six in the morning and mid-day; while the first two hours of the afternoon exhibit by far the smallest number, not one-tenth as compared with the six preceding hours of the day.

The number of females who committed suicide is scarcely more than a fifth of that of the male sex. It is a striking proof of the influence of misery on suicide—unless, indeed, it be an evidence of a superstitious dread—that only about one in six of the suicides was buried at the expense of his family or friends.

G. W. Y.

TESTS AND TESTIMONIALS.

AMONG the smaller social nuisances we rank our two headings. Both have a common principle. When some one is to be praised and complimented, his friends—with or without his concurrence, as the case may be,—get up a subscription to present him with something he cannot possibly want. To give him a useful thing would be contrary to the spirit of the institution: a snuff-box was once proposed, and was put down at once with, That will never do; he *does* take snuff. The collectors go round demanding money for the *fête*: and if you

refuse the cash, you will be held to deny the merit of the intended donee. It is the old principle of the bet over again; fifty years ago, if you were unwilling to risk money upon an occurrence to come, no one would believe that you had any faith in your own judgment. Income tax!—said a poor gentleman whose opinion, he was assured once a week, was of great importance towards the proper recognition of one service and another,—I could get on well enough with the income tax, if the testimonial tax were abolished.

The test proceeds upon the same principle. You are to support an opinion or a creed in a way which has accessory considerations involving very objectionable points. You must not only support your own view, but you must, by implication, condemn those who hold the contrary: in fact, the condemnation of others is, and always has been, the true intent of the test. Some of the clergy lately put forward a test-declaration, intended to impeach the judgment of the Committee of the Privy Council: and got half the clergy to sign what they implied no one could refuse to subscribe. The result is honourable to the clerical body: time was when nearly the whole might have been dragooned into such a subscription. A few persons who lack that feeling of congruence which all imitative minds ought to cultivate if they mean to keep out of mischief, concocted and circulated a declaration of similar character, to be signed by men of science. They got a few signatures, and a few raps on the knuckles; and so the thing dropped. We hope we have seen the last of such absurdity. What earthly use—or heavenly either—can there be in a formal declaration about the accordance or non-accordance of physical discovery and the apparent meaning of the Book of Genesis. The points of view are so many, the variations arising from difference of interpretation, whether of Hebrew or of phenomena, are so wide, that it may almost be taken for certain no two of the signers of such a declaration could mean the same thing. We hope we shall have no more attempts to introduce into scientific discussion the spirit of the faction-fight. The man who chalked his hat, and then grasped his shillelagh with "I'd like to see any man say this is not silver lace," was in his place at Donnybrook Fair: and there let him stay; the Royal Society does not want him.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts has awarded its silver medal to Mr. Robert Buchanan, for 'Undertones.' The same author has in the press a volume of Pastorals.

As several writers continue to ask questions about the disposal of the Civil List Pensions, it may be well to state that for some reason the whole sum has not been granted this year. A sum of 40*l.* stands over.

Mr. De Morgan requests that we will state, in reference to the last paragraph of his letter of last week, that Bacon's 'Confession of Faith' is contained in the volume published by the Religious Tract Society, as well as the 'Characteristics.'

Lord Brougham will preside at the congress, to be held in York, of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. The Archbishop of York will preside in the Education Department. The Right Hon. Sir James Wilde, Judge of the Court of Probate, presides over the Department of Jurisprudence. The other chairs have not yet been filled up. The Council of the Association have found it necessary, owing to the pressure of business, to adopt new regulations. In each of the departments, now reduced to four, three special questions are put, and a day is to be devoted to the discussion of each, the voluntary papers being read and discussed on the remaining days. The following are the questions for the several departments:—Special questions for discussion in Jurisprudence: 1. Are the laws of real property in the three parts of the United Kingdom respectively, in their substance and tendency, suited to the present condition of society? and if not, how should they be improved? 2. On what principle should the law deal with questions of responsibility and mental competence in civil and criminal cases

respectively? 3. Whether any, and what, ameliorations can be introduced into the institution and conduct of criminal prosecutions?—Special questions for discussion in Education: 1. What improvements can be introduced into the present system of public school education? The discussion will be opened by a paper on the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the revenues and management of certain colleges and schools. 2. In what way can the grammar and other endowed schools be made more available for the education of the middle class? 3. What are the peculiar difficulties in the way of elementary education in small towns and rural districts? and how can those difficulties be removed or lessened?—Special questions for discussion in Health: 1. What are the best means for disposing of the sewage of towns? 2. What are the causes, and what are the means for the prevention, of excessive infant mortality? 3. What is the influence on health of the overcrowding of dwelling-houses and workshops? and by what means could such overcrowding be prevented?—Special questions for discussion in Economy and Trade: 1. What are the effects upon trade of the existing laws of maritime warfare? 2. Is the granting of patents for inventions conducive to the interests of trade? 3. In what respects and to what extent should Government security and supervision be applied to the provident investments of the working classes?

The Archaeological Institute is holding a bright and successful congress at Warwick, in the midst of fine weather, good company, and romantic, as well as historic, associations. Warwick Castle, Guy's Cliff, Kenilworth, Lichfield, Stratford-on-Avon, Stoneleigh Abbey are but a few of the many attractions of the neighbourhood in which our friends are making their pleasant holiday. A good local museum has been established in the town, and the papers read, still more the discourses spoken, are of interest. Next week we shall give some account of the museum and present a record of the papers.

The naturalists and antiquaries of Devonshire have been holding a Third Annual Congress at Torquay, under the direction of Mr. E. Vivian, President, and a long list of Vice-Presidents. The papers read included: 'On a Mode of Preserving Iron-plating of Wooden Ships from the Corrosive action of Sea Water,' by J. N. Hearder; 'On the Denudation of Rocks in Devonshire,' by W. Pengelly; 'On Competitive and Middle-Class Examinations,' by J. Templeton; 'On the Honey-Bee,' by S. B. Fox; 'On the Fisheries of Devon,' by Dr. Scott; 'On the Transmutation of *Ureda Rosa* and *Aeglea Mucronatum*,' by E. Parfitt; 'On Prof. Henslow's System of Teaching Botany,' by W. S. M. D'Urban; 'On the Amount and Distribution of Sunshine in Devon,' by Dr. Barham; 'On the Climate of Devon,' with Meteorological Observations during Twenty Years,' by E. Vivian; 'On the Introduction of Cavern Accumulations,' by W. Pengelly; 'Notes on the Lake Dwellings in Switzerland,' by E. Vivian; 'On a Kitchen-midden found on the North Coast of Cornwall,' by C. Spence Bate; 'On an Ancient Cornish Barrow,' by C. Spence Bate; 'On a Romano-British Burial Ground,' by C. Spence Bate; 'On the Four Ages,' by Rev. R. Gwatkin. An excursion was made to Berry Head, to examine the Brixham Cavern and other objects of interest. The meeting appears to have been very pleasant and successful.

Mr. S. P. Day's work on 'English America; or, Pictures of Canadian Places and People' will be ready in August.

The sale of Mr. Daniel's library has excited a good deal of interest among collectors; the old and scarce books being numerous, and generally in first-rate condition. We give a list of the more noticeable lots, with the prices, and, in some cases, the purchasers. Walpole's copy of the Compleat Angler, 24*l.* 10*s.*—Seventy Black Letter Ballads, 750*l.*—Thomas Bastard's Chresteros Seven Bookes of Epigrams, 21*l.*—The Historie of Sir Bevis of Hampton, 21*l.*—The Ship of Fools, 21*l.*—Robert Chester's Love's Martyr, 138*l.*—Anthony Chester's Beawtie Dishonoured, 96*l.*—The

Convercyon of Swerers, unique, 40*l.*—Copley's Fig for Fortune, 23*l.* 10*s.*—A first edition of Cowley's Poetical Blossoms, 20*l.*—The Story of Kyng Daryus, 75*l.* 12*s.*—Dobson's Drie Bobbes, 48*l.*—Dolaney's Primerose, 67*l.* 4*s.*—Gammer Gurton's Needle, 64*l.*—George Gascoigne's Whole Workes, 22*l.*—The Tragedie of Gorboduc, 43*l.*—A copy of Gray's Odes, with MS. notes by the poet, 110*l.*—Patrick Hannay's Philomela, 96*l.*—The Boke of Hawkyng, 108*l.*—The first edition of George Herbert's Temple, 80*l.* 10*s.*—A Complaynt of a Dolorous Lover, 67*l.* 4*s.*—The Boke of Mayd Emlyn that had V. Husbandes, and all Kockolde, 54*l.*—King James's Essayes of a Prentise in the Divine Art of Poesie, 36*l.*—XII. Mery Jestes of the Wyddow Edyth, 54*l.*—A Mery Ieste of a Shrewde and Curst Wyfe, 64*l.*—Merrie Tales, by Master Skelton, 25*l.*—Fool upon Foole, 42*l.*—Robin Goodfellow, his Mad Pranks and Merry Iestes, 54*l.* 12*s.*—A large paper copy of the first edition of Jonson's Sejanus, 106*l.*—Sir David Lindsay's Tragedie of Fader David (Cardinal Beaton), 37*l.*—Maroccus Extaticus, or Bankes Bay Horse in a Trance, 81*l.*—Meeting of Gallants at an Ordinarie, 81*l.*—A first edition of Nelson's History of Middlesex, 77*l.*—A first edition of Milton's Comus, 36*l.*—Ditto of Paradise Lost, 28*l.* 10*s.*—Anthony Munday's Banquet of Daintie Conceits, 225*l.*—the same writer's Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntington, afterwards called Robin Hood, 32*l.* 10*s.*—Old Meg of Herefordshire for a Mayd Marian, 35*l.*—Henry Porter's Pleasant Historie of the Two Angry Women of Abington, 29*l.*—Arthur Broke's Tragical Historie of Romeus and Juliet (1562), 77*l.* 14*s.*—Rowland's Knave of Clubbes, 22*l.*—the same writer's Night Raven, 26*l.*—Kynge Rycharde Cerd Lyon, 92*l.* But the more precious volumes of Mr. Daniel's collection were the Shakspeare folios and quartos: some of which brought very high prices. Miss Burdett Coutts bought the First Folio for 716*l.* 2*s.* The other Shakspeare lots were:—A Second Folio, bought by Mr. Boone for 148*l.*—A Third Folio (Lilly), 46*l.*—A Fourth Folio, 21*l.* 10*s.* The following quartos were also sold:—Richard the Second, 341*l.* 5*s.*—another Copy, 108*l.* 3*s.*—Richard the Third, 351*l.* 15*s.*—Love's Labour's Lost, 346*l.* 10*s.*—Henry the Fourth, 115*l.* 10*s.*—Romeo and Juliet, 52*l.* 10*s.*—Henry the Fifth, 231*l.*—Merchant of Venice, 99*l.* 15*s.*—Much Ado About Nothing, 267*l.* 15*s.*—Midsummer Night's Dream, 241*l.* 10*s.*—Merry Wives of Windsor, 346*l.* 10*s.*—King Lear, 29*l.* 8*s.*—Pericles, 84*l.*—Troilus and Cressida, 114*l.* 9*s.*—Hamlet (1611), 28*l.* 7*s.*—Titus Andronicus, 31*l.* 10*s.*—Othello, 155*l.*—Lucrece, 110*l.* 19*s.*—Venus and Adonis, second edition, 240*l.*—the same (1596), 315*l.*—The Sonnets (1609), 225*l.* 15*s.* The remaining part of the sale was of less literary interest, though some few items would have been remarkable in any other collection: Skelton's Colyn Cloute, 46*l.*—William Smith's Chloris, 52*l.* 10*s.*—Percy's Sonnets to the Fairest Celia, 52*l.* 10*s.*—Taylor the Water-Poet's Works, 21*l.*—Tyros Roaring Megge, 30*l.*—Warning for Fair Women, 56*l.*—and Westward for Smelts, 49*l.*

Was Shakspeare in Stuttgart? There was an English company playing, in 1599, in Münster, and a passage from a contemporary chronicle gives an account of them in quaint German, from which some people would draw the inference that Shakspeare was among them; and there is a tradition, independent of this chronicle, that Shakspeare was in Stuttgart, a point on which, perhaps, some other chronicle may give further information. All that the German of this Münster chronicle tells is that "on the 26th of November, 1599, there came here eleven Englishmen, all young and lively fellows except one, who was tolerably old and directed everything. These men acted five days at the Rathaus, and gave five different comedies in the English language. They had various instruments with them, which they played,—lutes, cithers, viols, pipes, &c.; they danced many new and strange dances, which are not usual here, at the beginning and end of the comedies. They had a clown with them, who made many farces and tricks in German while the actors were changing their dress between the acts, so as to make the people laugh. They were

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not allowed to stay longer than six days by the Bath, and when those days were up, they had to go. In the five days they made much money from those who wanted to hear and see them, for each had to pay a shilling." Is the man who was "tolerably old and directed everything" Shakespeare? That is the question. In 1599, Shakespeare was just thirty-five, which is not quite "tolerably old," and not quite young and lively. So we are afraid the hypothesis must fall to the ground, if nothing else supports it.

There is a talk of supplying the city of Vienna with water, and the plans which have been submitted by a scientific commission are drawn upon a magnificent scale. An aqueduct is to start from the foot of the Semmering, and in its wonderful grandeur is to equal that surprising railway work, and not to fall short of the stupendous aqueducts of the Romans. Three springs which rise at the foot of the pass, and furnish the clearest and purest water, not diminished or robbed of its coolness in summer, not liable to be corrupted or exposed to noxious influence of any kind, are to be chosen for the purpose. Their water has been proved, by chemical survey, equal to the best drinking water, and the amount they give will suffice amply for the wants of Vienna. The aqueduct is to run at a height of 250 feet, and to have a length of 12 or 13 geographical miles, while the network of pipes intersecting the town, without counting the pipes of the houses themselves, is to attain a length of 34 geographical miles. It is calculated that the whole work will take four or five years to complete, and that the cost will be 16,000,000 florins—1,600,000 sterling. Not every great town has the pure exhilarating water of the mountain springs so near to it as Vienna, and the water of the place enters so nearly into all the questions of public health, that false economy would cost most in the end. We shall be glad to see the nineteenth century attempt anything on the grand scale of the old Roman aqueducts.

The Academy of Fine Arts in Munich has just given rise to an animated controversy. The Bavarian Ministry of Commerce sent the Academy a memorandum, criticizing it in no measured terms, saying that its practical working was small, that it educated pupils to mediocrity, and left them in a miserable state, unable to earn their bread as artists, and dependent on eleemosynary support. The Ministry wished to turn the Academy into something useful, by combining with its instruction in Art a school of design for manufactures, a branch of industry which has had great results in Nuremberg. The Academy answered sharply, that Munich artists were not dependent on alms; that they had a society of their own creation, which was bound to support needy artists, and which was in a very flourishing state; that an average of two hundred pupils studied in the Academy, and the majority of German artists had lived or studied in Munich; and that about eight hundred artists were now living regularly in Munich, some of them of the greatest reputation, and brought large gains and a great influx of money to the country. The Munich Academy was respected everywhere; had a tradition of idealism to which it must be faithful; had not a tradition of practical work, or a surrounding of manufactures, as is the case in Nuremberg, where the German artists of the Middle Ages did not disdain to draw designs for handicraft, and where, at the present day, there is a considerable and active trading population. On these principles, all thought of Government interference was emphatically rejected.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna is going to publish a new complete Corpus of the Latin ecclesiastical authors, for which undertaking it has granted an important sum, and intrusted Dr. Reifferscheid, of Bonn, a competent scholar, with the preliminary selection of the necessary manuscript material in Italian and other libraries.

An amusing mistake on the part of an illustrated paper in Paris is recorded. A photograph of Baron Beust, the representative of Germany at the Congress, was to appear, and a sketch of his life was wanted to accompany it. In a Gallery of Contemporaries, the name of Beust was discovered, and

the life transferred to the paper, without the editor observing that, instead of the statesman and minister, he was describing a mineralogist and surveyor of mines. So far from clearing up the mistake, this difference of occupation tended only to magnify it; for on coming to a work which referred purely to mines, the French journalist exclaimed with astonishment, "Quel homme! not only a great statesman, but equally great even in this department!"

The INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS WILL CLOSE their Thirtieth ANNUAL EXHIBITION THIS DAY, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace. Daily from Nine till dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The Gallery, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six; and will CLOSE on SATURDAY, August 27.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 189, Pall Mall.—The ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES—the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools—is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ON VIEW, the PICTURE of the MARRIAGE of H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, painted from actual Sittings by Mr. G. H. Thomas, who was present at the Ceremony, by gracious command of Her Majesty the Queen, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, daily, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.

Mr. SIMPSON'S WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS OF INDIA. THIBET, and CASHMERE, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street. Daily from Ten till Six o'clock.—Admission, 1s.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six, at the Gallery, 48, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURES.—'London Brides on the Night of the Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales,' and 'The Afterglow in Egypt,' together with Robert E. Martinson's 'Picture, The Last Day in the Old Home,' are NOW ON VIEW at 'The New Gallery,' 16, Hanover Street, Regent Street, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.

SCIENCE

A *Flora of Ulster, and Botanist's Guide to the North of Ireland*. By G. Dickie, A.M., M.D. (Belfast, Aitchison; London, Reeve & Co.)—Dr. Dickie was for some time Professor of Natural History in Queen's College, Belfast, and kept notes of the plants collected during his excursions with students and his explorings in the country in vacation time. Belfast set up a botanical garden in 1828: for Ulster is the centre of an admirable industrial and intellectual activity which expresses itself in many ways, and among others by the successful study of natural history. Every considerable town ought to have its museum and its botanical and zoological gardens, if its youth are to have a fair start in the competitions for intellectual superiority; and the provincial towns which set them up thirty or forty years ago gave an example putting to shame the towns of similar population and importance which have not as yet established them. Hence in preparing a guide to the botany of the North of Ireland Dr. Dickie had himself the useful guidance of diligent botanists who had gone over the ground before him. He especially mentions his obligations to three botanists now dead: Mr. Templeton, of Cranmore, of whose manuscript notes he had the use; Mr. W. Thompson, who left valuable botanical memoranda; and Dr. Mackay, author of 'Flora Hibernica,' whose localities of northern plants he freely quotes. As everybody interested in natural history knows, the living students of it in Ulster form a band not less able and zealous than their fathers were in the last generation. The standard adopted by Dr. Dickie is Hooker and Arnott's 'British Flora,' and his authority in botanical geography is Watson's 'Cybele Britannica.' The district of this Flora lies to the north of the fifty-fourth parallel of latitude. The Flora grows on a geological structure of Silurian formations, granite, basalt, chalk, green-sand, oolite, carboniferous limestone and Devonian rocks. The highest point, Slieve Donard, is 2,796 feet above the level of the sea. The Atlantic indents the coast of Ulster, and consequently its extremes of temperature are moderate when compared with most parts of Great Britain, because the temperature of the Atlantic Ocean is nearly four degrees higher than the temperature of the North Sea in the months of December and January. Southern sea-weeds are dredged on

the coasts of the North of Ireland. And the sea-urchin of the south-western shores—*Echinus lividus*—may be seen in thousands making its cup-like nest in the soft rock at Bundoran. As for the Ulster Flora, it consists, according to Dr. Dickie, of 762 species, or less than half the British Flora. Plants called British number 483 species, English 177, Germanic 8, Highland 29, Atlantic 23, Scottish 44, local 3. Of the local species one is extremely so in Britain, *Calamagrostis stricta*, and the others are not found in Britain, *Arenaria ciliata* and *Carex canescens*. The locality for the narrow small reed (*C. stricta*) mentioned by Prof. Babington, is "Forfar, now lost through drainage," and, Prof. Dickie says, "marshy places. Very rare. Island at Lough Neagh, near Toome, Dr. Moore; Loughgall, Mr. More; Island in Lough Neagh, near Maghera, Rev. G. Robinson. I have seen this extremely rare plant at Toome and Maghera, where it is very scarce, and in consequence of the partial drainage of Lough Neagh is likely to become extinct.—G. D." Mr. Bentham says, in his 'British Flora,' that this extremely rare small reed has been found in the moors round Oakmire, Cheshire. The very rare hoary sedge *Carex canescens* is found in marshy places, and was discovered by Dr. Moore, Director of the Botanic Garden, Glasnevin, on a small island near Toome, in Lough Neagh. But of the whitish sedge, Mr. Bentham says that, "although not general, it is spread over many parts of Britain, and is abundant in some bogs." Fringed sandwort (*Arenaria ciliata*) is a mountain plant of middle Europe, which is not found in Britain, but has long been well known and abundant on the mountains of Sligo. The accuracy of the statement that fringed sandwort is not found in Britain, according to Mr. Bentham, depends on the question whether the plant found at Unst, in Shetland, is a species or a variety. Mr. Watson, in his 'Cybele Britannica,' considers the highest limit of the common brake fern (*Pteris aquilina*) to be the natural limit of upland cultivation; but whilst in Scotland the fern and the farmer climb up together 1,600 feet, in the North of Ireland—Scottish Ireland—upland cultivation stops, and the Sligo farmer remains 600 feet below the brake fern! Floras and Faunas are good measures of the requirements of the naturalists of a country or a province, whatever they may be as representations of its botanical and zoological wealth; it is therefore no small praise to say that this Flora, notwithstanding these inaccuracies, is worthy of Ulster. Prof. Dickie offers his work as a "Collectanea" towards a more complete Flora of the North of Ireland; and it is a good one.

Wayside Weeds; or, Botanical Lessons from the Lanes and Hedgerows, with a Chapter on Classification. By Spencer Thomson, M.D. Illustrated with Engravings on Wood. (Groombridge & Sons.)—This volume is a reprint of papers which first appeared in a periodical called *Recreative Science*. The reader is not informed of this fact until he reaches the one hundred and tenth page of a book consisting of two hundred and twelve pages. Dr. Spencer Thomson is an exceedingly elementary teacher of the laws of plant-life, and this he is, evidently, because his own knowledge is superficial and behind the present state of science. Proof of this remark abundantly appears in the importance which he attaches to the distinctions between the mono-petaled and many-petaled plants, or mere facts of coherence. The way in which he turns from one plant to another of his "handfuls," and refers back from handful to handful, must be very confusing to beginners. If a good elementary teacher of a subject is, as it has been said, the man who enables his pupils to take hold of his science by the right end of the stick, Dr. Spencer Thomson must not be recommended. But if the beginner is ignorant of the hundred most common British plants, the illustrations of 'Wayside Weeds' aiding the letter-press will enable him to recognize them.

Physical Geography, for Schools and General Readers. By M. F. Maury, LL.D. (Longman & Co.)—A simple and yet very instructive introduction to a science, some branches of which have been Capt. Maury's special study. He knows so well what he here writes about, that he can arrange in fitting

sequence and compress and pertinently illustrate a considerable mass of information. That he is much indebted to larger works he candidly acknowledges; but here and there he introduces some paragraph of his own, or some illustration, which strikes the reader as very happy even while it is very humble. From so small and so elementary a book it would not be desirable to make extracts; and all who wish to teach or learn Physical Geography will find it well worth their acquisition. Some things we have not before seen so neatly explained to the merest tyro, and yet such a person will soon discover that he must think as well as turn over the comparatively few pages of this little book. It would form a good introduction to larger works on the science, which demand somewhat too much from the novice and the reader of little leisure.

Society of Engineers. Established May, 1854. Transactions for 1863. Place of Meeting, Lower Hall, Exeter Hall, Strand. (Spon.)—Society of Engineers. Rules and List of Members.—The papers published in the present volume of *Transactions* by the Society of Engineers are the following:—'On Steam Boiler Explosions,' by Perry F. Nurey; 'On the Relation between the Safe Load and the Ultimate Strength of Iron,' by Zerah Colburn; 'On the Construction of Chelsea Bridge,' by George Gordon Page; 'On the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway,' by Charles Sanderson; 'On Signalling for Land and Naval Purposes,' by Francis Wise; 'Steam Navigation on the Indus,' by Alfred Warren; 'Steam Fire Engines, and the late Trials at the Crystal Palace,' by William Roberts. A premium of books was presented to Mr. Zerah Colburn for his paper 'On the Ultimate Strength of Iron,' and Mr. George Gordon Page's paper 'On the Construction of Chelsea Bridge,' gained the same recognition. Mr. Perry Nurey's paper on 'Steam Boiler Explosions' may be perused with advantage by the non-professional reader.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—June 10.—Dr. Lee, V.P., in the chair.—S. Player, Esq. was elected a Fellow.—'On the Transit of Venus, 1882, December 6,' by G. B. Airy, Astronomer Royal.—'Remarks upon the Statements of Messrs. Stone and Carpenter relating to Sir John Herschel's Figure of the Sinus Magnus in the Nebula of Orion,' by Prof. G. P. Bond, Director of the Observatory of Harvard College.—Prof. Selwyn brought before the notice of the Society 144 discs of the Sun, taken between February 7, 1863, and February 7, 1864, by the Ely Helioautograph.—Mr. De La Rue exhibited to the Society a diagonal eye-piece, constructed on the principle recommended by Sir J. Herschel, the second service being at right angles to the pencil of rays falling on it, by which means the second reflexion is prevented. Mr. De La Rue also explained the adjustments necessary for its use with his large reflector. He congratulated the Society on the zeal which Prof. Selwyn had displayed in following out his solar photographs. He felt that the work now accomplished at Ely was extremely valuable.—'Solar Eclipses observed in China from B.C. 481 to the Christian Era,' by Mr. John Williams.—'On the bright Band bordering the Moon's Limb in Photographs in Eclipses,' by G. B. Airy, Astronomer Royal.—'Shooting Stars in March,' by A. S. Herschel, Esq.—'The Achromatic Object-Glass,' by R. Hodgson, Esq.—'On μ Herculis,' by the Rev. W. R. Dawes.—'On the large Sun-spot Period of about Fifty-six Years,' by Balfour Stewart.—'New Minor Planet,' by N. R. Pogson, Esq. "I think the identity of my last new planet with Freia is now quite established, and the name Sappho again at liberty for future use. It was one which Sir J. Herschel had suggested to me as suitable for a small planet, and hence my preference for it. I have, therefore, much pleasure in providing another candidate, the first being disqualified; but this one most certainly and evidently new. It was first seen on May 2 and mapped as a star, but its planetary nature was not suspected until the following night."—Mr. De La Rue reports most favourably of the performance of a telescope of new construction sent by Dr. Steinheil for exhibition at his reception held at

Willis's Rooms on June 11th. The objective has an aperture of 48 lines (about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches English) and a focal length of only 40 inches (French). It is not the objective of Gauss, already made public. Mr. W. T. Radford has purchased the telescope, so that it will remain in England. Dr. Steinheil is now engaged upon an object-glass composed of three lenses of 6 inches aperture and only 30 inches focal length.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
Mon. Entomological, 7.

FINE ARTS

Early Pencilings from Punch. By Mr. John Leech. (Bradbury & Evans.)

Messrs. Bradbury & Evans have just published a volume of wood engravings, the subjects of which are chiefly political, taken from *Punch*. The impressions are two hundred and fifty-two in number, and most of them testify either to careless printing or to a greatly worn state of the blocks. Our readers may remember the cartoon representing Mr. Disraeli measuring the British Lion; where the latter, having taken the form of a hale young rustic, in a patched smock-frock, high shirt-collar, short leggings and high-lows, submits his vast shoulders to the measuring-tape of the author of 'Coningsby' and 'Vivian Grey.' Since the appearance of this design, we have treasured it in our memories as amongst the finest of its class, remembering the really admirable drawing of the royal beast, and, among other matters, the expression of weightiness which was skillfully imparted by the way in which his tail's end lies upon the floor, and the joke apparently suggested by the proximity of that appendage to Mr. Disraeli's feet—as if the lion did not care to move his tail out of their way. Not much of this admirable execution remains in the impression now in our hands. As to Mr. Leech's share in this work, one of the most interesting suggestions it offers is that he has improved in execution, and now draws better than ever, and that this improvement has taken the form that is most to be desired, inasmuch as the designer's style is more truly artistic than of yore; there is greater knowledge expressed in every line of his recent works than we observe in those of older dates. It would be hard to find any more expressive testimony to the value of Mr. Leech's skill as an artist than is afforded by this fact. Few men, having to supply such multitudes of designs, would avoid, as he has done, falling into the most superficial of manners; with most it would be how to get the work done, not how to do it best. If we compare the first of these designs, dated 1843, 'A Scene in the Westminster Circus,'—representing Lord Brougham, in the character of Clown, addressing the Duke of Wellington with the assurance that he was ready to do anything,—with any of later date, the result of nearly twenty years practice in raising, instead of lowering, the style of the artist, becomes strikingly perceptible. These works recall many dead subjects to our memories, with something like the vividness of their own time. Here are Lord Campbell, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Brotherton, the Rick-Burners of 1844, Sir James Graham examining M. Mazzini's letters (1844), the Albert Hat, the Thames Poisoning by Sewerage,—of which we read the other day that about one-third of the evil flood had already, just twenty years later, been diverted to Barking Creek; Daniel O'Connell,—a superb piece of characterization,—after his release from the Richmond Penitentiary; the Prince de Joinville and his pamphlet, which really was of great service to this country in

opening its eyes to the state of the navy; the Game Laws, showing the "Sacrifice of the Peasant to the Hare," a grim satire which has not yet lost its edge; and, with equally well-remembered drawings; the Man wot Plays several Instruments at once, Sir R. Peel in the character of a street "musician," at a time and of a sort in vogue ere we heard any defence of the dolorous grinding of so-called organs, and while a man, even to play on the drum and to wag his head to time with a circlet of bells upon it, must have possessed some human perception of time, of which none is demanded now by those who profess to be zealous for the "amusements of the people." The publication of these designs in the present collected form was desirable, so that they might form a sort of appendix to the 'Pictures of Life and Character' by the same artist.

A MOSAIC IN ST. PAUL'S.

ONE of the spandrels beneath the Whispering Gallery in the dome of St. Paul's has been filled with a mosaic picture, executed in Dr. Salviati's manner, and representing Isaiah and two angels; the design is by Mr. A. Stevens. An angel is on each side of the Prophet; that on the right holds a book before him, and, like his fellow, has his wings displayed. One of his arms is raised and outstretched behind the figure of the Prophet; the hand of this arm has the forefinger strongly crooked, in the Michael-Angelesque manner. Isaiah, whose lower limbs fill the downward-pointing part of the pendentive, thrusts himself strenuously towards the book, having his face close to it, and peers at the writing upon its pages as if he were shortsighted. The right arm of the Prophet is laid at length, in a manner characteristic of the style adopted for this work, towards the west end of the building. The second angel is, to our minds, the finest element of the composition.

Regarding this work as a first instalment of the chromatic decoration of St. Paul's, we rejoice in its being done, but feel less satisfaction with regard to its design and grandiose manner. Michael Angelo's manner may, or may not, be admirable in his own hands; but surely so able an artist as Mr. Stevens was not called upon to follow the inspiration of another. We have, in vain, looked in the writings of Isaiah for an indication that he was short-sighted, as this mosaic suggests by the Prophet's strained attitude, and the proximity of his face to the book. We are unable to appreciate the motive which led to the choice of this attitude, or to see the advantage of reviving the sixteenth-century affectation of crooking the forefingers of painted figures. Nobody crooks his index finger when he is in earnest, and uses that member naturally. These are affectations, puerilities of style; grandiose, not grand.

Some parts of the design, as in the wings of the angel, are cut off by the architectural lines of the building. As this appears to us a violation of the laws of Art, we may as well support our conviction by examples, and endeavour to show reasons why it should not be repeated. It is a matter, not of mere convention amongst artists and critics, but of extreme importance.

One of the greatest difficulties in architectonic decoration is to include the whole of a design within the boundaries of the space allotted for it, so that the figures are not maimed by losing parts of their limbs, or, by passing unseen beyond those boundaries, made to appear as if they were independent of the building of which, as decorations, they form essential parts, and whose functions their subjects are intended to illustrate. Not only is the law which requires this difficulty to be overcome strictly logical and consistent—as the laws of Art ever are—with the plainest common-sense, but it is illustrated by the practice of the Greeks, by the great architectonic sculptors of the Middle Ages, and by Michael Angelo himself; e.g., for the first, let the student look at the compositions of statues which filled the pediments of the Parthenon, and he will find that not a figure was maimed, not a limb was missing. What should we say if the slope

of the gable of the eastern pediment had carried off the head of the Theseus? or if Hyperion, where he rises, with outstretched arms, guiding those mighty, golden-maned horses, as they breast the morning sea, had not found room to ascend upon his course? Did not the chariot of Night fill, in a similar manner, the opposite angle of this pediment? Do not the glorious statues of Ceres and Proserpine, even in the positions of their arms, harmonize perfectly with the lines of the architecture of which they formed parts? Is not this the case on the opposite side of the composition with regard to the recumbent Fates? In the western pediment of the Parthenon the same rule obtained, and the figures of the river deities, Cephissus (Ilissus) and Callirhoe, not only indicated the territorial limits of the theme illustrated by the design as a whole (it was the contest of Athene with Poseidon for the glory of naming Athens) as bounded by those streams, but aptly filled the lower angles of the gable. In the friezes and in the metopes, not only of the Parthenon, but in the Temples at Egina and Phigalia, the same law is marked as inviolable, and there is neither foot nor finger of those many hundreds of figures which is excised, scarcely a piece of flying drapery but is complete.

Turn to the sculptors of the Middle Ages, and in their works no violation of the law in question appears to have been sanctioned. The figures in the quatrefoils on the west front of Wells Cathedral, wrought ere Cimabue was born, illustrate the feelings of their carvers on this point. In the portal of St. Trophime, at Arles, the saints are standing side by side, but not one has lost a limb; in the tympan over the door of the same portal the figure of Christ is brought in front of the architectural lines, not, however, so as to break them violently: this is observable with regard to the nimbi of the saints before named. We remember but a slight exception—i. e., in the tympan at Autun, where the claw-foot of an Evil Spirit passes beyond the boundary of the design; but, in this case, the artist has been careful enough to give the end of the limb as it appears outside the line. Over the doors at Auxerre, in the voussours and sides of the portals of that cathedral, as well as at Bourges, St. Gilles, Sens, Vézelay and elsewhere,—whether the work be grave Romanesque, soaring spiritual Gothic, or exuberant Flamboyant, in it the rule was obeyed, in small things as in great. As a fine example of this, the reader will do well to examine one of the most exquisite tombs ancient Art has left us. This is that of the unknown "Lady" in Chichester Cathedral, of which there is a cast at South Kensington, and a cleverly-restored version in the Crystal Palace. Here the quatrefoils that ornament the sides of the chest are occupied by graceful figures, "weepers," whose attitudes are, without straining, accommodated to the shapes of their inclosures; between these quatrefoils are trefoils filled with delicately-wrought and most cunningly-designed leaves, which, although every one represents a different plant, completely fill the trilobed spaces. Such was the wealth, such the chastened genius of Gothic art. If any person still exists who is ignorant enough to talk of mediæval Art as the produce of "dark ages," and regards Gothic sculpture as an expression of a sort of barbarism, let him look thoughtfully at this tomb of an unknown lady, in a small and remote English cathedral, and be enlightened for evermore. The so-called darkness of the Middle Ages is in our lack of sight, our wilful blindness indeed. Their artists could not, as we may, draw knowledge from the great Grecian fountain of Art; they thought and wrought for themselves, as we do not; and, as above shown, came to the same convictions as the Greeks.

As to Michael Angelo. Let any one take up an engraving from the roof of the Sistine Chapel, and see at what sacrifices of grace the great master obtained the privilege of making his figures large in size, and at the same time left them whole and unmaimed. There would have been no difficulty in the matter if Buonarroti had been content to reduce the size of his figures; this he would not do, and yet he succeeded in occupying every one of those strangely-shaped compartments with magnifi-

cent examples of composition,—that they should compose was really the hardship of the achievement,—such as, in their way, are unsurpassed. We doubt if there is a single figure on the roof of the Sistine Chapel which does not comply with the law we have endeavoured to recall. From the pediment of the Parthenon to the trefoils at Chichester, that law has been obeyed. Michael Angelo did not dispute with it.

With regard to the manner in which this mosaic is executed, let us say that the colouring would be greatly improved if a certain blackness in the shadows and half-tints were absent. This mars the effect of the gold ground. Of the propriety of decorating the building with mosaics not a doubt can be entertained, and we are happy to record the beginning of the long-desired series of pictures.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—At Messrs. Colnaghi's may be seen a very interesting ancient Italian work in terra cotta, representing the Virgin and Child, with angels, standing under a canopy or tabernacle. The Virgin, as usual, holds the Infant in her arms and is standing upright. Her head, which is by no means equal in merit to the other part of the design, is probably a restoration: let it be compared with the heads of the attendant angels. In front, and a little at the side of the lateral pilasters, which sustain the canopy, is placed a pair of angels, one on each side, their hands folded against their breasts. On the summits of the pillars stand four naked boys; the two inner ones sustain the ends of a garland that is stretched over the head of the Virgin and across the whole composition. Beneath the arch four angels, with wings displayed, bear up the veil or cloth, so often seen in similar works. The most important parts, as respects Art-value, of this terra cotta are the figures of the standing angels; these are very sweet and pretty. The motive of the design shows no devotional feeling, such as characterized the graver times of Italian Art. It is very charming as it is, and the execution, excepting certain obvious disproportions, exceedingly elegant and free. The artist exercised the power which several generations of studious men had won for him; these students were men of greater intellectual power than himself. As it is considered necessary to typify a work of Art by attributing it to some man of note, we may say that this one somewhat strongly resembles what Jacopo della Quercia produced; that to fix Orcagna's name to it, which has been done, is fanciful. About the beginning of the fifteenth century is probably the date of its origin. It was for a long time in the chapel of the Palazzo Canigrani, the owner of which disposed of it to an English gentleman, who, on removing several thick coats of whitewash, found that he had obtained an admirable work.

Mr. Millais has resigned the commission for designing the stained-glass in five of the windows of Worcester College Chapel, Oxford; he has produced the design for one of the entire series of six windows, and the work, as executed by Messrs. Lavers & Barraud, is now in the South Kensington Museum, West Gallery. Mr. H. Holiday, an artist who has had great experience and been eminently successful in this branch of design as well as in others, has undertaken to complete the task Mr. Millais has resigned.

The exhibition of Mulready's pictures at South Kensington, which has proved so attractive, terminates to-day (Saturday).

The works for the restoration of Savoy Chapel have been begun.

Mr. Durlacher, of Brewer Street, Golden Square, has published a chromo-lithographic fac-simile of the shield attached to the effigy of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, *obit* 1296. William de Valence was one of the sons of Hugh le Brun, Count of Marche and Lord of Lusignan, by Isabelle of Angoulême, widow of King John, and married to Joan de Mounchevemy; he was the father of Aymar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, whose splendid tomb is on the north side of the choir at Westminster. He was, therefore, half-brother of Henry the Third, and a renowned leader in the Wars of the Barons. He commanded at the battle of Lewes, and was present at that of Evesham; he

fought, in Wales, under Edward the First, 1283, and joined Edmund "Crouchback," Earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry the Third,—who is buried next to Aymar de Valence, in the choir at Westminster,—in an expedition into Gascony, and was killed near Bayonne. He was buried where his tomb now stands, in the Chapel of St. Edmund, Westminster Abbey. Aveline, Countess of Lancaster, wife of the above-named Earl, had (1273) taken her place in the tomb which stands to the west of the north side of the *Sacrarium* at Westminster, and at the feet of that of her husband. She was daughter of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle. The effigy of William de Valence is a worthy companion to the above-named three, but is even more interesting on account of the extreme rarity of works of that age, and in enamel, now remaining. The figure is formed by plates of metal overlaid on a wooden core,—such as that of Henry the Fifth once was. The metal has been wrought to represent the garments and armour of the deceased Earl, gilt, and the colours of its ornaments inlaid with enamel of the *champlevé* sort. The copy, which has been executed by Mr. L. Berrington, verger at Westminster, represents, in the true size, the shield. It is barry, argent and azure, the first silvered and engraved with a fine diaper, the second diapered with gold; an orle, gules, of martlets, nineteen in number, is borne on the shield. The original is incomparably the finest work of its size and kind in this country. Mr. Berrington has been eminently successful in his transcript, which presents a most brilliant appearance. The remaining enamelled works of this effigy will form the subject of the second and concluding part of this work; they comprise the cushion on which the head rests, the sword and waist-belts, five roundels bearing shields, part of the surface of the chest on which the figure rests, and three shields from the surcoat. The enamels were, probably, made at Limoges. Mr. C. Boutell supplies an historical and genealogical memoir of the Earl of Pembroke to this publication.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—It was Van Aalst (Alost) who, in one of those marvellously finished pieces of still life, in which the Low Country artists excelled, painted among a group of flowers and feathers, with a china cup or other such trifle, the inside of an opened watch;—a clever piece of handiwork, but of which the eye would tire were the trick tried a second time. The finish and complication of such a piece of artifice (not art) as this has been again and again recalled to us while studying 'L'Étoile,' Meyerbeer's most complicated opera,—not, therefore, his best. Craft in heaping together and cementing curious details can hardly be carried further; but it here amounts to a mere exercise of ingenious patience, not of such genius and science combined as enabled Sebastian Bach, in his gigantic pieces of accumulation, to pile part on part, each one moving with the most unfettered independence of its neighbour, yet still forming only a portion of a vast whole.† The three *finales* in 'L'Étoile'—that to the first act, with its four characteristic choruses wrought up together;—that to the second, commencing with the tremendously difficult and brilliant tent-scene, ending with the strife and union of four orchestras, three military bands being on the stage, in addition to the usual force before the foot-lights;—the monologue closing the third, where the *prima donna* has to contend in florid impossibilities with two flutes, both distant from her, are not to be overpassed as taxing every one concerned in them,—singers, chorus, orchestra (most of all the conductor, who has to see to the

† While on the subject of Art concealing Art, we may be allowed to digress for the sake of an example,—illustrating how, in another form, the colossal master of structure referred to could conciliate the strictest and most binding conditions with the greatest freedom and intensity of expression. Handel's 'Envy' Chorus, in 'Saul,' has long been admired as a masterpiece of picturesque contrivance on a ground-bass (the eight notes of the scale), but it is slight and obvious if compared with another movement of the same kind—the thrilling 'Crucifixus' of Bach's minor Mass. This might be heard a score of times ere the ear became aware that it is built on a chromatic progression of four bars, virtually included within the interval of a fourth, with a leading note an octave below.

smooth working of the whole),—to a hazardous point. Hence 'L'Étoile' cannot be frequently given, nor with many chances of success; for there are few or no theatres so rich in resource as our Royal Italian Opera, and fewer still that possess any commanding officer in quickness, in unsleeping vigilance, in thorough knowledge of what can and what cannot be done,—approaching Signor Costa. We cannot but heartily regret that Meyerbeer's demon,—his resolution to be over-exquisite, and never "to let well alone,"—got the upper hand of him so completely as it did in this elaborate opera; because there is far more in it than merely a Van Aalst's watch-painting. None of his works is fuller of snatches of melody than 'L'Étoile.' The gipsy rondo in the first act, the camp-tunes and duett between the sutler-women in the second, the romance for *Prasovia* in the third, are all in the master's best and freshest manner. His ripest comedy is in the *trio* of the three men in the third act. This, by the way, was never sung in Paris, and perhaps might never have been heard in London, had not the part of *Gritzenko*, when the opera was produced here, fallen into the hands of Lablache (in correction of Mr. Lumley),—his last creation, and assuredly one of his brightest. His humour in the stolid *staccato* music of this *trio* is before us as we write. This year it is left out; the third act being thus rendered disproportionately thin as compared with the foregoing ones. It is a pity that another *trio*, which exists in the original 'Feldlager,' and was dismissed for this, should not have had a place in the new score, as alternative, by way of giving the solidity requisite. We happen to know that it was among the composer's many unfulfilled purposes to make this introduction. Then some of Meyerbeer's most elegant thoughts are flung out in the overture, in the curtain-tune to the third act, and are showered throughout the recitative. We may have pointed out these characteristics when first dealing with 'L'Étoile'; but the richness and intricate difficulty of the opera justify a second study of it, on its being revived with so much care and cost at the only theatre in Europe (we are bold to say) capable at the time present of doing it justice.

The artists engaged, one and all, did their work like a troop on its mettle. No more difficult part for *prima donna* exists than that of *Catherine*. It is long, it is fatiguing, it requires the greatest audacity of execution, relieved by real sentiment; and the singer, in some of the principal situations, as at the close of the first act, and in the tent-scene (Act 2nd) is placed at a disadvantage terrible to a delicate voice, on so vast a stage, because, in the one case she is distant from the audience, in the other, barred away from the voices with which hers should blend. The character being a travestied one, too, demands the most perfect, yet measured confidence. Thus considered, the performance of Madame Miolan-Carvalho was, in every respect, remarkable, and one which has advanced her with the London public, as the enthusiastic recall at the end of the first act must have told her. She was singing throughout with the caution (not uncertainty) of a first night; singing charmingly, with the real Meyerbeer accent. The harassing *trio* which closes her part went capitally. Her acting, too, was good; quiet, easy, and not cold.

Nothing better can be conceived than M. Faure's *Peter*, which he has enlarged and improved since, in Paris, he replaced in it its original representative, M. Battaille. To our ears, which are not content to give up execution for the sake of breadth, it is excellent to have so much brilliancy (as he shows in his toast to *Catherine*, in the tent-scene) from one capable of so much force and real expression as are thrown by him into other portions of this difficult opera. He acts the part, too, and it is a hazardous one, magnificently, with the happiest conceivable combination of frank decision and delicate by-play, and occasional grandeur. We know of too many who cannot sing, but can strut, and stride, and shout abundantly, who might study, for their good, the tent-scene and the revolt-scene, as played by this finished artist. The ungrateful duties of *Danilovitch*, the cook (what can be done with a song about pastry?), were sustained like "a man and a brother" by Signor Naudin; a little too angrily, perhaps, but that is this clever tenor's

humour. He sang the one *cantabile* in his part, the interpolated "Disperso il crin" reasonably well; the other interpolation (made also for the display of Signor Gardoni), the *Polacca* in the first act, has, on this occasion, been discreetly omitted. Signor Ciampi did his best as the stupid *Gritzenko*, but his voice has neither the weight nor the depth demanded by the part. Signor Neri-Baraldi was, as he is always, careful and presentable, as *George*, the heroine's brother. A most pleasant hit (in every sense of the word) was made by Mdle. Brunetti, as *Prasovia*. Her voice and her appearance are young and attractive. She manages both well, and gave the bridal call, in the first *finale*, with its piquant vocal accompaniment, with a grace which won her audience. Lastly, while speaking of the secondary artists, who are still important wheels, if not mainsprings, in this most intricate watch-work (to return to our comparison), we must say that the two *vivandières*, Mesdames Rüdersdorff and Jenny Bauer, are younger than they were nine years ago, when they last sat under the tent of *Peter*, being then made spiritlessly demure, by way of check on the riotous coarseness of Herr Formes, which all but compromised a scene, in itself sufficiently awkward. They now sing and act with due spirit and absence of restraint, without, however, trenching on anything that could offend the nicest observer; and the scenes in the second act, accordingly, go with a vivacity missed on the former occasion, when it was necessary to keep within bounds the brutal mirth of an actor, who was merely a thorough-going, base drunkard, and not the *Czar* overcome by his infirmity.

Such are our impressions of the separate artists. Of the style in which this opera has been produced, it is impossible to speak in too high praise. Costume, groupings in by-play, the swarms of peasants and soldiers which make the encampment-scene, approaching nearer a reality than anything of the kind we recollect,—no trouble, no lavish expenditure have been spared to produce a brilliant series of living pictures,—and great honour is expressly due to Mr. Harris, as stage manager, who has, this time, exceeded himself in incident and combination. Then, no scene has been displayed on the English stage, save in M. Fechter's theatre, with its French mechanism, comparable to the set scene of the second act, with its massive pine-trunks, whence shoot out the long branches, laden with feathery leafage, and its vistas right and left, and its rock platforms, on which the different regiments are so artfully disposed. All the conventionalisms of "borders" and "wings," which so cut up our pleasure in so many English theatrical attempts at the picturesque; all the imperfections of machinery, which mar so largely the efforts of our scenic artists (as painters, unequalled in Europe), have vanished in this triumphant display of Mr. Beverley's art. In fact, this revival of 'L'Étoile,' which, no doubt, will be as good as a gold mine to the Royal Italian Opera in 1865, winds up the season of 1864 as no season in our experience has been wound up.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The outline programme of the Birmingham Festival is before us. The singers announced are Mesdames Lemmens-Sherington and Rüdersdorff, Mdles. Tietjens and Adelina Patti, Madame Sainton-Dolby and Miss Palmer; Messrs. Sims Reeves and Cummings, and Signor Mario, Messrs. Santley and Weiss. The solo instrumentalists are to be Madame Arabella Goddard and M. Sainton. The following is the outline of the morning performances:—On Tuesday, 'St. Paul,'—on Wednesday, 'Naaman,' an oratorio, by Signor Costa, composed expressly for the occasion,—on Thursday, 'The Messiah,'—on Friday, 'The Mount of Olives,' Mozart's Service in G, 'Solomon.' In the evenings will be given: on Tuesday, *Cantata*, 'The Bride of Dunkerron,' by Mr. Henry Smart, Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in D minor, &c.,—on Wednesday, Mendelssohn's 'Lobsegang,' Classical Vocal Selections, &c.,—on Thursday, *Cantata*, 'Kenilworth,' by Mr. A. S. Sullivan, composed expressly for the occasion, Grand Concerto for the Pianoforte, &c.,—on the above three evenings, Selections from Operas, Overtures, &c.,—on Friday, 'Elijah.' It is worth

every one's while to compare this programme of an English festival of the past and the present with that of a German festival "for the future," which will take place some two weeks earlier.

The following is the Carlsruhe programme, published in the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* of the 15th. Besides the works mentioned last week,—Dr. Liszt's Psalm and Herr Lassen's Overture,—not *Cantata*,—there are to be a fragment from a *Mam*, by Herr Fischer, of Dresden,—Choruses by Herr Jensen, of Königsberg,—an Overture to 'Tasso,' by Herr Strauss, of Carlsruhe,—an Overture to 'Boris Godunow,' by Herr Arnold, of St. Petersburg,—a fragment from Herr Abert's 'Columbus' Symphony,—"Wedding Music" to Herr Hebbel's 'Nigelungen,' by Herr Bach, of Mainz,—March from 'Maria von Ungarn,' by Herr Gottwald, of Breslau,—'Mephistopheles Waltz,'—an episode from Lenau's 'Faust,' by Dr. Liszt,—an Overture by Herr Seifriz, of Löwenburg,—a Pianoforte Concerto, by Madame von Bronsart,—a Violoncello Concerto, by Herr Volekmann,—'The Death-Dance,' a pianoforte concert-piece, by Dr. Liszt,—a Duett Sonata, for pianoforte and violin, by Herr Kiel,—Single and Double Sonatas for the pianoforte, by Herr Keuble and Dr. Liszt,—a Trio for Pianoforte, Violin and Violoncello, by Herr von Bronsart,—a Trio for Pianoforte, Violin and Viola, by Herr Ernst Naumann, of Jena. Here is abundance of professed novelty, if there was ever such a thing. It remains to be seen how far the profession will be fulfilled.

The journal to which we are obliged for the above particulars states that an opera, by M. Gouvy, the symphonist—of whom England as yet knows nothing—on the story of 'The Cid,' is to be given at Dresden.—We may well ask, with the Scotch song, "But are ye sure the news is true!" when we meet, as a piece of London intelligence, with the fact that Mdle. Patti has sung the part of *Margaret* in 'Faust' here without success! Such a falsification of facts would be disgraceful, if it were not ridiculous. Its frequency makes the study of contemporary music in the journals of Germany a task of great difficulty to those who are not familiar with the extremes to which narrow prejudice can carry the writers.

Madame Grisi will sing at to-day's Opera Concert, the last of the series, at the Crystal Palace.

Mr. Howard Glover announces a series of fortnightly Saturday afternoon grand concerts, with scenic illustrations, at Drury Lane Theatre—to begin in October.

It is rumoured that the first opera performed by the English Opera Association will be one by Mr. J. L. Hutton, who has published no work of any importance since his 'Robin Hood' *Cantata*, which was brought forward at the Bradford Festival some years ago.

The Orchestra announces that Mr. H. Smart has completed an opera on the subject of 'The Surrender of Calais'; also, that M. Gevaert's *Cantata*, 'Philip van Artavelde,' is in process of being translated into English, and may possibly be produced at the Crystal Palace.

Most reasonable, most musical (with no minor note of melancholy in it), comical past the power of any Christian nerves to resist, yet without the slightest tinge or taint of coarseness, is Mr. John Parry's continuation of his former entertainment, devoted to pleasant, good-humoured, silly, lady-like *Mrs. Roseluf*, who is now at Brighton, and there indulges herself in all manner of little treats and little enjoyments, which are delightful to witness and partake of. This gentleman has a true genius for whimsy, which ripens with time, such as sets him apart from almost every other contemporary entertainer, and places his shows (trifling though the class be to which they belong) among works of art. In this new scene, only three-quarters of an hour long, he makes capital music, playing with a refinement of touch which many a professed pianist might envy; he personates distinctly-marked characters, without costume, but with an admirable spirit, distinctness, and absence of caricature, and contrives, by pantomime, to fill the tiny stage, with all the out-of-door bustle of seashore and sea. As a comic artist, we repeat, there can be no one conceived more irresistible than he.

Signor Rossini's statue is to be inaugurated at his birthplace, Pesaro, in August, with much ceremony; among other musical offerings, by ten performances of 'Guillaume Tell,'—his masterpiece, no doubt. Yet one of his Italian operas might, by some, be thought better suited to the place and the occasion. Signor Mercadante has composed, for the festival, a Hymn, which is to be executed by four hundred voices in the open air on the 21st, when the statue is to be unveiled.

M. Hequet's opera, 'De Par le Roi' (of which we have made mention), is said to have succeeded at Baden-Baden.—A slight opera, 'The Abbot of St. Gall,' produced at the Victoria Theatre, Berlin, bears a name new to us; the composer is Herr Herther.

M. Pougin has been frequently mentioned here as an agreeable collector of anecdotes regarding the too-little-known musicians of France. He gave us, the other day, a pleasant story of Lesueur, adding another to many impressions and anecdotes which have long made us desirous to know some of his music. On the 7th of September, 1794, an opera, 'Arabella and Vascon,' was given at the Théâtre Favart, with his name. It succeeded, and two months later he published a letter, explaining that the opera was not his composition, but that of an unknown composer, the Citizen Marc, which he had fathered because he had a high opinion of the music, wished to enrich the theatre with another composer, and to spare an aspirant of no common merit the difficulties which "attend the first crossing of the threshold." We have merely given the substance of a letter too charming in the artistic generosity it reveals to be left pass without sympathy and notice. Of the music thus genially protected by Lesueur, not a trace, says M. Pougin, is to be found. The composer, too, has passed into complete oblivion—not a single biographical notice of such a man existing, so far as our informant is aware.

The last descendant of the redoubtable Orlando Lasco (the Belgian Lassus) died the other day at Munich, where he was an organist. He was eighty-two years of age.

A second volume of Herr Ambros's 'History of Music' (Breslau, Leuckhart) has appeared.

Monday's *Times* announced the death of Mrs. Wood, who made a sensation in English opera and concert music some years ago as Miss Paton;—being thought by some to divide honours with her contemporaries, Miss Stephens and Mrs. Salmon; in part, possibly, because her voice was more powerful than that of either artist mentioned, and because she presented herself on the stage with a certain dash and emphasis which, with many, stood (as it stands to this day) for dramatic passion. In her heyday of success, however, Miss Paton was never a singer who could satisfy any one of a just taste; although Weber did praise her as having created the part of *Reiza* in his 'Oberon' "divinely." Her voice was by nature strong, rich and brilliant—a real *soprano* of extensive compass; and she had studied, not unsuccessfully, for flexibility, being at times profuse to outrage in her displays of ornament. Her execution of "The soldier tired," and the *Rondo* from Signor Rossini's 'Zelmira,' introduced into a *pasticcio* opera (we think 'Native Land'), was full of instruction to the *bravura* singer as a warning against the extravagant abuse of rich gifts. In her ballads ("Oh no, we never mention her!" was a favourite among them) Miss Paton was affected and spasmodic. In her sacred music she showed none of that devotional warmth, tempered with reserve, which is essential to the style. Her splendid natural endowments, her handsome presence, and her considerable acquirements, went for little, owing to her want of taste and prudence. That this was, in some sort, manifested in the arrangements of her private life (made curiously public), the world need not be reminded. During later years, Mrs. Wood lived in Yorkshire, in retirement, but still active; occupying herself in training young singers, with more zeal than discretion. One or two of her pupils appeared in English opera, under the management of Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison; but their airs and graces were showy, rather than substantial, and, accordingly,

the sound thereof passed away, without any result.

The *Times* mentions, as a rumour, that Mr. Wigan is in treaty for the Alhambra, intending to convert that building into a theatre.

MISCELLANEA

Lake-Villages.—On the remark of Prof. Desor, of Munich, in his report of the discoveries of pale-buildings in the Swiss and Bavarian lakes, that only the Austrian States were behindhand in the discoveries of those antiquities, Herr Jeitteles, professor at the college in Olmütz, answers as follows: "Austria has by no means neglected similar researches. It is true that the lakes of the Salz-Kammergut have not yet yielded up the treasures which they doubtless harbour in their depths and on their shores; but the author of these lines has succeeded in discovering traces of the most remote human settlements in Moravia, with numerous remains of animals no longer in existence. These discoveries offer the first example of pale-buildings in rivers: up to this time these settlements have only been met with in lakes." Prof. Jeitteles relates that he found, in 1858, near Troppau, remains of oxen and stags, of species now extinct; on those remains he noticed unmistakable marks of human labour. Convinced of the importance of his discovery, he tried to draw the attention of men of science towards it, but was not able to continue his researches. Having removed to Olmütz in 1862, his mind was constantly bent on the subject, and he made many a fruitless attempt and journey for its sake. At last Olmütz was to be blessed with gas, and Herr Jeitteles hoped that the new light would also serve to throw some light, although in another sense, into those regions which he would fain explore. He was not mistaken. In laying the pipes the workmen soon came upon a moor bed, in which they found numerous bones, teeth and jaws of animals, together with objects of human industry in bone, stone, bronze and iron. Gigantic teeth of the wild boar, numerous remains of the domestic pig, bones and teeth of the ur, and the domestic ox, of the old horse, stags, roes, and other ruminating animals, of the dog, and of many other big and small wild and domestic animals were dug up. The bones of the horse belong to all appearance to the extinct species of the *Equus angustidens*; the lower jaw is distinguished by two enormous corner teeth. As to the dog, the two halves of the lower jaw which were found, agree exactly in their dimensions with the proportions, stated by Rütimeyer, of the race of dogs which then lived in Switzerland. Perhaps we have here the original form of the great variety in the dog species now extant. Most of the tubular bones were split open longways, in the peculiar manner described by Rütimeyer in his report on the Swiss pale-buildings. Many of the bones have been cleverly transformed into instruments. In the turf-bed many objects of iron were found, as points of lances, horse-shoes, nails, fishing-hooks, a spur, a ring of bronze, a needle, half a clasp, a handle of an instrument, the point of an arrow made of fire-stone. The objects of bronze appear to be found at greater depth; and in the deepest beds of the turf moor. Prof. Jeitteles presumes that more stone weapons and instruments would be met with. Plenty of remains of earthenware were brought to light. At the Nieder-Ring were found close together remains of graphite crucibles, melted lumps of bronze, numerous dross and coals, evidently the ruins of a small iron-foundry, which must date its existence far beyond all history. On this spot alone, two horizontal beams, from 9 to 11 feet long, were visible. Perpendicular palings have not been found yet, they would doubtless come to light if proper diggings were established. Most likely the vertical pales will be found directly under the horizontal beams. Of wood, birch seems predominant. Prof. Jeitteles' collection of objects of art and nature from this turf-bed has already amounted to the number of 500. Several interesting things have been sent to Vienna, and are exhibited there in the Museum of Art and Industry.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. M.—T. B.—T. A. L.—D. M.—C. H. R.—X. Y. Z.—B. H.—T. C.—received.

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